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# THE JERUSALEM POST

## INTERNATIONAL EDITION

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THE LATEST NEWS FROM ISRAEL

Published in Jerusalem

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## Shultz's uphill struggle for accord

Jerusalem Post Staff

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz last week took the first tentative steps in a shuttle mission that has been widely perceived as crucial to the future shape of Israel-Lebanese relations.

So far, the secretary appears to have refrained from putting forward any concrete proposals, preferring first simply to hear and evaluate the positions of the two sides most directly involved, Israel and Lebanon. And what he has heard in his shuttle between the two countries cannot have been particularly encouraging, despite the air of cautious optimism he has been careful to project.

Jerusalem, while publicly declaring its desire to help Shultz succeed in his mission, has given little sign of backing off from its insistence on a series of security arrangements in South Lebanon and the components of a *de facto* normalization of relations that the Lebanese have made even more unacceptable.

Just last week, on the eve of Shultz's visit, the Lebanese parliament came out in unanimous support of President Amin Gemayel and the tough line he has been taking in confronting Israel's demands — a move interpreted by observers in Beirut as a deliberate signal to both Israel and the Americans that the president enjoys the full backing of all Lebanon's factions.

What is more, Gemayel's earlier rejection of any Israeli military presence in Southern Lebanon, as well as of any form of normalized relations with Israel, was publicly applauded by Damascus. Syria has made it plain over the past four months that any agreement between Israel and Lebanon would require its approval if it were even to consider withdrawing its own forces

from the northern and eastern parts of Lebanon.

So, as Shultz must know only too well, his task is not going to be an easy one.

For all the firmness both Israeli and Lebanese spokesmen displayed last week in spelling out their respective positions, it is reasonable to assume that there will be a good deal of mutual give and take in the days ahead.

The statements made by both sides bear all the marks of being no more than maximalist opening positions which, as they must realize, neither can maintain if Shultz is to have any hope of success.

And, as the secretary of state said in Jerusalem last Wednesday, "in every negotiation there must be compromise," pointing out that "the risks of failure are far greater than any of the risks of agreement as it is now envisioned."

That is a sentiment that Jerusalem and Beirut cannot but share — as there is no reason to doubt — they are both seriously intent on bringing the past four-months of agonizing negotiation to a successful conclusion.

But no one, Shultz included, has yet come up with a formula that could assure Israel's security along its northern frontier while at the same time not seriously infringing Lebanon's sovereignty or territorial integrity — to say nothing of maintaining "normal" relations between Israel and a country that is plainly in no position to follow in Egypt's footsteps and become a pariah in the Arab world.

Israel's preferred solution to the security issue — which, at the moment, is viewed as more pressing than normalization — would be to have the tried and trusted Major Sa'ad Haddad placed in overall



U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz talks with U.S. Ambassador to Israel Samuel Lewis before beginning talks with the Israeli team in Jerusalem last week. Seated opposite the Americans are (from right) Defence Minister Moshe Arens, Prime Minister Menachem Begin, Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, deputy foreign minister Yehuda Ben-Meir and Foreign Ministry director-general David Kline.

command of the 45-km. security zone south of Lebanon's Awali River, backed up by a series of arrangements giving Israel wide-ranging monitoring and reconnaissance rights in that zone.

Lebanon has so far rejected this out of hand, not only as an intolerable infringement of its sovereignty but — as Damascus has spelled out in no uncertain terms — because it could never be squared

with a Syrian withdrawal.

Washington has not officially said how it proposes to resolve the issue, although there have been reports that it envisages some form of U.S. commitment in Southern Lebanon, including guarantees for Israel's security.

Lebanon is likely to be more or less amenable to the idea of an expanded American role, as Gemayel has made it plain that he would like

to maintain some form of special relationship with Washington as a counter weight to his country's near total subordination to its powerful Arab neighbour, Syria.

But it is highly questionable that Israel will readily agree to place its security in the hands of someone over whom it has no direct control — even if that someone happens to

(Continued on page 2)

## Why the Syrians may be escalating military tension

Syria is probably building up military tension with Israel as a hint to Lebanon not to make concessions to Israel, a source in Jerusalem said over the weekend. He added that Syria probably arranged the recent bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Beirut in order to hamper the negotiations between Israel, Lebanon and the U.S.

New York Times military correspondent Drew Middleton last week quoted U.S. and Nato intelligence sources as saying that an increased movement of Syrian forces has been observed along the front with Israel. The sources also reported on counter movements by the IDF in Lebanon.

The Nato report says that the main portion of IDF forces in Lebanon — estimated at 30,000 soldiers — is concentrated near the Syrian front in Lebanon.

A central IDF logistics base,

which includes landing areas for helicopters and radar and communications installations, has been set up near Marjayoun. At Arkouf in the Bekaa valley, the IDF has set up a line of fortified positions, some of them protected by high stone walls.

These positions are defended by anti-tank and anti-aircraft missiles and are manned by experienced reservists. Another central base has been built southwest of Sidon, near the Zaharani oil terminal.

Light weapons and shells were fired last week from the Syrian zone in the Bekaa Valley at an IDF bulldozer near Anik, on the cease-fire line. There were no casualties and fire was not returned, Syria announced that it had fired the rounds.

There have been a number of similar incidents in the same area, and generally the IDF has not returned fire, since it is usually as-

sumed that such firing originates from terrorist lines, and not from the Syrians.

In Damascus, state radio said Syrian forces opened fire and drove an Israeli armoured personnel carrier and a bulldozer out of a buffer zone. The radio gave top priority treatment to the communiqué, the first shooting incident officially reported by Syrian President Hafez Assad's government since last June.

A few Israeli participants at last week's first meeting in Jerusalem between Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Secretary of State George Shultz were surprised to find that detailed Israel Defence Forces intelligence information on Syrian and Soviet military strength was relayed to the news media by Israeli officials when the meeting ended. They feared the publication might increase the tension between

Syria and Israel.

But it was clear, given the large number of people attending the meeting, that the information would emerge; indeed, that Begin and Defence Minister Moshe Arens intended it to emerge.

In a long presentation by chief of military intelligence Aluf Ehud Barak, Shultz was told of helicopters, packed with electronic warfare equipment.

Barak spoke, too, of a military communications facility enabling constant contact with Moscow.

The Soviets, Barak said, were

also manning two SA-5 anti-aircraft missile complexes in Syria.

The Syrian armed forces are significantly increasing their strength and firepower, Barak continued. Of 3,700 battle-tanks in service in Syria and Lebanon, 800 are T-72s, the highly advanced Soviet model. The Syrians, moreover, have been able to boost the strength of their standing army to 400,000 men by deferring demobilizations and enlisting new categories of soldiers, Barak said.

(Compiled from reports by our correspondents)

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# SHULTZ'S UPHILL STRUGGLE FOR LEBANON ACCORD

(Continued from page 1)

be its most deeply committed and powerful ally, the U.S.

And even if Shultz were able to overcome Israel's objections on this score, he would almost certainly run into stiff resistance not only from Syria, but perhaps more important, from the Soviet Union.

Syria clearly holds a veto over any settlement in Lebanon by virtue of the 30,000 troops it has there.

While keeping a relatively low profile politically, the Soviet Union has over the past eight months poured massive military aid into Syria, strengthening both its resolve and its ability to remain in Lebanon pending an agreement that is acceptable not only to Damascus, but also to Moscow.

Lebanon's foreign minister, Elie Salame, last week set out the points still at issue over the proposed withdrawal of Israeli troops.

Israel wanted open recognition by Lebanon, but this was unacceptable. "Lebanon is not signing a peace treaty with Israel... we are a part of the Arab world and the Arab world is not in a state of peace with Israel."

Israel wanted Major Sa'ad Haddad to officially be made a commander in south Lebanon as part of security arrangements to keep the area clear of terrorists. But Salame described this as a Lebanese internal matter.

Israel wanted its liaison of-

ficers attached to the Lebanese army force in the south. Salame said, this would be interference in Lebanese sovereignty.

Israel wanted joint Israeli-Lebanese patrols able to open fire and arrest people. This too would violate Lebanese sovereignty and damage army morale, Salame said.

Israel wanted to maintain military posts in south Lebanon which, Salame said, represented "a residual military presence."

Israel wanted a normal commercial exchange agreement, but this would destroy Lebanon's trade with Arab states, Salame said.

Lebanon wanted U.S. involvement in all committees monitoring security arrangements, but Israel wanted to exclude the U.S. from some bodies.

Israel, in its talks with Shultz in Jerusalem, has focused a good deal on the Haddad issue. If there is a breakthrough on this, say Israeli sources, the remaining points of dispute surely will be solved.

One issue that ripples deeply with Israel is that of trade.

Israel's Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir and his aides have given the secretary of state detailed accounts of how the Lebanese authorities have been impounding — and sometimes burning — Israeli goods found in Beirut. Thunders importing such goods are being harassed and arrested, Shultz was told.

Israel agreed during the negotiations to forgo the immediate signing



Amin Jemayel

of a formal trade and tourism agreement. Instead, there was to be an "interim period" during which mutual relations between the two countries would be conducted on a *de facto* basis. But, said Shamir and his aides, that relationship depends on a modicum of trust and goodwill.

If this is how the Lebanese treat trade with Israel before the Israel Defence Forces' withdrawal, there is little prospect of a *de facto* trade relationship evolving after the pull-out, the Israeli aide argued.

Shamir has made a point of stressing Israel's readiness "to be helpful and cooperative" in the effort to reach "positive solutions." Israeli officials could point to no specific new flexibility in Israel's positions

to reflect this readiness. But plainly the foreign minister sought to signal to Shultz that there is room for "give" on Israel's side if Shultz return with news of a similarly constructive approach in Beirut.

As the week began it was reported that Syria has proposed several alternative *de facto* for Shultz to visit Damascus. However, a reliable government source in Jerusalem said on Sunday that there is a feeling of uncertainty among the American entourage regarding Syria's commitment to, and Soviet intentions on, the withdrawal of Syrian forces from Lebanon.

According to the source, some members of Shultz's party feel that Syria's position would not be clarified in one visit. They expect slow, complicated and lengthy negotiations with the Syrians as well.

From comments made by political sources in Jerusalem last week, it was understood that Prime Minister Begin and Foreign Minister Shamir maintain that Shultz should first reach an agreement between Israel and Lebanon before going to Damascus. This would prevent a situation in which the Syrians could put forward new demands prior to the completion of an agreement between Israel and Lebanon, they apparently believe.

At the Israel cabinet's weekly meeting on Sunday Shamir asserted that Lebanese President Amin Jemayel is coordinating his efforts with the Syrians.

Shamir told the cabinet that Jemayel had backtracked a number of points which his office had previously agreed on. Israeli officials, he was said, find out whether the Lebanese about-face was tactical, or if the authorities no longer wanted to negotiate, and even described him as "a loyal Lebanese."

He revealed that the Lebanese are ready to appoint Haddad, commander of the southern brigade for the southern region, as responsible for intelligence, revealed, Israel, however, insists that Haddad himself come to the brigade, Shamir added.

When one of the ministers asked whether it would not be worthwhile for Israel to be flexible in its negotiations with Lebanese in return for a real American commitment to recognize the PLO, Begin refused to make no comment.

Begin said it is premature in terms of "an end in the presence in Lebanon." Even so, men left Lebanon, Begin said, would still remain numerous elements in the country waiting to do the work of the PLO in the half.

Begin reported to the committee that an effort will be made to conclude an agreement with Lebanon during Shultz's visit to the region. "Same achievements have already been made, such as agreements on

## NEWS REPORT

### Main parties unite to back Haddad

By SARAH HONIG  
Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. — As U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz began his talks here, Prime Minister Menachem Begin stressed last week that "under no circumstances can Israel make any concessions on the status of the forces of Major Sa'ad Haddad. He told this to members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee.

Begin emerged from the committee room with a message for Shultz that a consensus exists among the main political parties on the need to insist on Haddad's status. He told committee members that "the main thing in the talks is to insist on security arrangements in South Lebanon so that attacks will never again be launched from there on the Golan."

Begin reported to the committee that an effort will be made to conclude an agreement with Lebanon during Shultz's visit to the region. "Same achievements have already been made, such as agreements on

an open border with Lebanon and a *de facto* end of Lebanese participation in the Arab boycott against Israel. But the trouble with the Lebanese is that no sooner is an understanding with them reached than their representatives enrage on their undertakings," Begin said.

Begin insisted that Israel has no intention of discussing the Reagan plan for a comprehensive settlement in the region. If however, the Americans bring up the matter, "Israel will stress that the only basis to peace talks is the record already formulated at Camp David."

He stressed that Israel will insist on "a full withdrawal of all the forces in Lebanon, which also includes the Syrians and the terrorists." The prime minister said the Syrians "are heightening tensions artificially. Israel is not doing anything that could provoke them and we clearly have no intention of attacking the Syrians. Their motives at the moment are rather obscure and it is hard to fathom why they wish to foment tension."

Alignment leader Shimon Peres urged Begin to "conclude an agreement on Lebanon as quickly as possible, or we will find ourselves in a complex war of attrition."

"The quicker we get out of Lebanon, the better," he said, adding that "the results of this war are far worse than the worst nightmares."

Peres was not certain that agreements with Lebanon would anyway be of any value, "since there is no real government in Lebanon and the weak regime there is not likely to be able to secure the full withdrawal of the Syrians and the PLO."

The Likud's Ehud Olmert asked Peres: "Are we to understand that you have withdrawn your support from the need for Israel to insist that Haddad's status be maintained?" Peres denied that there is any change in his position, and Olmert concluded, "this means that a broad consensus on Haddad exists in Israel and we should hammer this home to the Americans."

## Dry Bones



EDITORIAL COMMENT, FRIDAY, APRIL 29

### The Lebanese dilemma

THE MAIN stumbling block to an agreement between Israel and Lebanon, it is generally conceded, is the future of Major Sa'ad Haddad's forces in Southern Lebanon.

Lebanon's government would like to absorb the Haddad militia into its regular forces, such as they are, under a commander of its own choice who would not be Major Haddad. The more extreme voices in Beirut have been calling for the major's trial on charges of treason, but even the "moderates" there oppose any leading role for him in the maintenance of peace in the southern region. For Major Haddad is viewed by the positions of power in Lebanon as a mere surrogate for outright Israeli presence.

Within Israel, however, there is wide agreement that what goes by the name of Lebanon's government utterly lacks the power and ability itself to help assure this country's security in the north, without the active assistance of the Haddad forces. Whether the major should personally remain in effective control of his troops is a sometimes debatable point, but there is little dissent from the proposition that, without the militia, there is a real danger of a PLO return to the Galilee frontier.

On this matter, indeed, something like a wall-to-wall consensus has now formed. Prime Minister Begin went out of his way to underline the fact at this week's meeting of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee. He fully expected, no doubt, that reports from the committee room of the views expressed by both coalition and opposition spokesmen would be duly brought to the attention of visiting U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

In fact the Labour Alignment is, if anything, perhaps even more insistent than the government on the retention of Major Haddad's services. This is not merely, or even principally, because the major was originally the creature of a Labour administration. Rather it is because the presence of the militia as a local peacekeeping force in Southern Lebanon coincides with the opposition's championship of the more limited war goal of a 40-45 kilometre security zone.

The trouble is that the status of the militia, enforced on a *de facto* basis before the outbreak of the war, is more difficult, if not impossible, to enshrine in a formal agreement with the Lebanese who have been led by Israel itself to believe that they should not aspire to unrestricted sovereignty over their entire territory. This is the answer on the opposition side, and from some coalition quarters, that agreement be damned.

Better, it is said, the IDF should withdraw unilaterally to the Awali River and work out its security arrangements, with Major Haddad's help, than seek formal approval from Beirut. The Lebanese, ex-premier Yitzhak Rubin has observed, are in any case unable to make good on anything they agree to. They are not likely, in any case, to secure the withdrawal of the Syrians and the PLO from Lebanon, the argument goes.

A unilateral and partial Israeli withdrawal, however, would certainly not bring about a Syrian and PLO pullback. What it would do is to unite the Lebanese in opposition to what would be described as Israeli encroachment on their sovereignty. And it would expose this country to growing American pressure.

This is the dilemma now facing Israel.

### Soviet hint on freeing Jews

By LEON HADAR

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NEW YORK. — The Soviet Union reportedly has been sending out hints recently that it may permit a few hundred thousand Jews to immigrate directly to Israel in exchange for an Israeli agreement to withdraw from Judea and Samaria.

In a recent discussion with American and Middle Eastern scholars in New York, a leading Soviet expert on the Middle East suggested that the issue of Soviet Jews should be part of an "agenda for an Arab-Israeli settlement," and hinted that the Russians might show flexibility on the issue of Jewish emigration if the U.S. and Israel agree to give it a leading role in a Middle East settlement.

The suggestion of a possible Soviet agreement to permit more emigration in exchange for a withdrawal from Judea and Samaria was also raised in a closed meeting of Middle East experts that took place two months ago at Oxford, under the auspices of a New York-based think tank, the Institute for East-West Security Studies.

A leading American expert on the Soviet Union, Dimitri Syms, suggested that the Russians are anxious to reach a political deal with Israel. Another participant raised the possibility of a Soviet agreement to allow massive Jewish emigration in exchange for Israeli flexibility on Judea and Samaria.

"What will Begin do if he has to choose between one million Soviet Jews and the West Bank?" asked the expert.

### Huge May Day parade

By CAROL COOK  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Masses of trade union members, political activists, kibbutzniks, and employees of Histadrut Labour Federation firms marched in the annual May Day parade in a colourful protest against the Begin government's domestic policies.

The turnout far exceeded the expectations of the Histadrut organizers. Histadrut spokesman Shmuel Soler estimated that between 300,000 and 350,000 people took part. The ILM news agency quoted estimates of between 200,000 and 250,000. The previous May Day parade, in 1980, attracted 200,000.

"It was about four times as big as we expected," Soler said. The parade took two hours to march past city hall from its starting point at the Bor Yehuda bridge.

Police reported no incidents of violence during the march. Security

was heavy, with police, some on horseback, lined up all along the route to keep the marchers moving and bystanders out of the road. A police helicopter circled overhead.

Leading the march was Histadrut Secretary-General Yehoshua Meshel, followed by trade union department head Yisrael Kessar and members of the Histadrut central committee. Directly behind them came leaders of the Labour Alignment, including chairman Shimon Peres and MK Yitzhak Rabin, followed by contingents from all the Histadrut-associated companies, and labour organizations, labour councils from all over the country, youth groups, representatives of the Histadrut's Arab sector, and political groups including the Black Panthers.

More than 20 trade union delegations from abroad also participated. The U.S. was represented by Lane Kirkland, president of the AFL-CIO.

### Soldier killed

Samir (sergeant) Uri Dehan, 29, of Tel Aviv, was killed on Friday when his army vehicle was blown up by a mine near the city of Sidon, South Lebanon.

Earlier in the week, four Israeli soldiers were wounded in Sidon when a car bomb exploded near their truck. Three of the soldiers were lightly wounded, and one was treated for moderate injuries.

### Medical strike

By MARGERY GREENFELD  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Israel Medical Association and the Treasury appear to be inching towards a settlement of the strike of doctors in public service, which enters its third month this week.

During a six-hour negotiating session in Jerusalem on Sunday, the IMA for the first time agreed to abandon its demand for an equal wage rise for all of the country's 8,500 doctors. The two sides began to discuss different rates of wage increase for the four different sectors making up the IMA's membership (Kupat Holim clinic doctors; department heads and senior doctors; residents and junior specialists; and administrative physicians).

While both sides noted that "progress is slowly being made," it was also clear that the gap between what the doctors want and what the Treasury is willing to give is still very wide.

### Diplomatic appointments

Hofa deputy mayor Zvi Zimmelman (Likud-Liberal) has left for New Zealand to take up his post as ambassador.

Veteran diplomat Rahamim Timor has been appointed Israel's new ambassador to Brazil. He succeeds Shaul Ramati.



A three-year-old boy gets the traditional Lag Ba'Omer haircut in Meron on Sunday — his first ever. Observant Jews do not cut hair or shave during the seven-week semi-mourning period between Pesach and Shavuot — except on Lag Ba'Omer.

### Lag Ba'Omer pilgrimage

By MENAHEM HOROWITZ  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

MERON. — A record 150,000 pilgrims over the weekend participated in the traditional Lag Ba'Omer ceremonies here at the grave of Rabbi Shimon Bar-Yochai. Police said they had not seen such a large crowd in many years. Lag Ba'Omer marks the end of a plague that struck Rabbi Akiba's disciples 1,900 years ago. It is also the day when Rabbi Bar-Yochai died — he was the legendary founder of Jewish mysticism.

The celebrations began on Friday, when the 150-year-old Tora scroll which is transported to Meron every year, was carried out of the home of the Abo family, in Safed's old city, in a joyful procession. The traditional bonfire was lit

near the grave and, this year, a cow was slaughtered along with the usual sheep. The *holika* ceremony, in which three-year-old boys get their first haircuts, was also performed. There was enthusiastic singing and dancing, and many pilgrims pitched colourful tents at the site.

Elsewhere in the country, children and adults gathered around bonfires set up in virtually every village lot. The coincidence of the school holiday for Lag Ba'Omer and the Mny Day work-holiday resulted in more families than usual having the day off together.

In Netanya, 16 couples were married, including a 72-year-old bridegroom and his 68-year-old bride. Lag Ba'Omer is one of the only days between Pesach and Shavuot when weddings are allowed.

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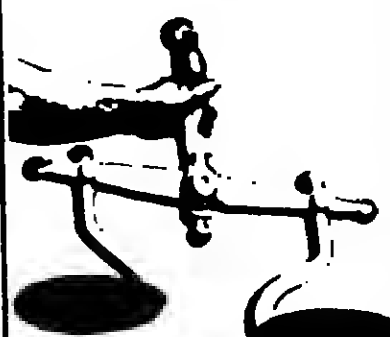
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## Arens says Bracha is a 'strategic' settlement

By ASHER WALLFISH  
Past Knesset Correspondent

Defence Minister Moshe Arens last week defended the establishment of a civilian settlement at Har Bracha (Mount Gerizim) overlooking Nablus on the grounds that it is "of supreme strategic importance for defence."

Replying to an urgent motion for the agenda at a special session of the Knesset during the spring recess, Arens said Har Bracha is the apex of a "strategic triangle linking it to Elon Moreh and Horon."

Arens said that settlement in Judaea and Samaria is not an obstacle to peace or to the entry of Jordan into negotiations. On the contrary, he argued, it is widely held to be the most effective incentive to spur King Hussein into talks. Rejecting the Alignment charge that the settlement of Har Bracha is "provocation towards the Arab population," Arens said: "No Jewish or Arab citizen of Israel can accept this thesis. Experience has shown that where Jews and Arabs live side by side in Israel, they cooperate peacefully and progress together."

The advisability of having Arab-Jewish coexistence in Judea and Samaria is borne out by the fact, he said, that Arabs in mixed areas in Israel give fewer votes to the Communists than in solely Arab areas. He said that Israel has enhanced the security of its citizens by settling Judea and Samaria, without closing any options whatsoever. He warned, however, that there will be no return to the bar on a Jewish presence there that prevailed under Jordan for 19 years.

Lahour's Yacov Tzur, who presented the Alignment motion, charged that the settlement of Har Bracha is a clear move in the direction of total annexation.

Its timing was meant by the government as a signal to King Hussein of Jordan that "there will be nothing to talk about, even if there is somebody to talk to."

Tzur said the government is delighted that King Hussein has stayed out of the negotiations, as though the negotiations are something only Jordan or the U.S. are interested in.

The nation is becoming morally corrupted by events in the areas and both sides are being pushed towards extremism, said Tzur.

He said that former chief of staff Rafael Eitan's remark that heavy Jewish settlement would turn Arabs who wish to throw stones at Jewish traffic "drugged cockroaches" was not merely "wretched vulgarity," but was also an attempt to "create one norm for Israelis and another norm for inhabitants of the areas."

Speaking to the coalition benches, Tzur said: "You are destroying the humanist element of Zionism, as well as the foundations of democratic society."

After the minister's reply, the House decided to debate the issue at a forthcoming plenary session.

Netivot Shalom, the Orthodox peace movement, last week demonstrated opposite the Knesset to protest against the establishment of the new settlement on Mount Gerizim over Nablus.

A petrol bomb was thrown at a bus serving Israeli settlements in Samaria as it passed the Jaluzoun refugee camp north of Ramallah one night last week.

The windshield of the bus was shattered, but no injuries or damage were reported.

This was the second petrol-bomb attack in the vicinity of the camp in the past month, following a long curfew that was prompted by rock-throwing.

## British meeting with PLO

Israel protested to Britain last week over deputy Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd's recent meeting with the PLO's Farouk Kaddumi in Tunis, and over a string of statements by Foreign Secretary Francis Pym which are regarded here as one-sided and unfriendly.

British Ambassador Patrick Moberly was called into the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem to be informed of Israel's "amazement and displeasure" over these British moves.

Ministry officials told the press that statements by Pym had "implicitly and expressly" laid the main blame on Israel for the lack of progress in Lebanon and for the general deadlock in Middle East peace-making. The ambassador was told that Israel saw the statements as encouragement to "extremist Arab intransigence."

Hurd's meeting with Kaddumi was the first ever by a British minister with a top PLO official. It came -- as was pointed out to the British ambassador -- just a few days after the PLO had done its best in disavow Jordan from entering into negotiations with Israel.

The protest to Britain was the third delivered to European countries recently in connection with their contacts with the PLO. Israel remonstrated with Sweden after a visit to Stockholm by PLO

chairman Yasser Arafat as guest of the Swedish Socialist Party, and also protested to Finland over its decision to allow the PLO to open a bureau in Helsinki.

Although Whitehall has denied that the meeting in Tunis between Hurd and Kaddumi represents any change in British policy, it is clear that it has opened the way for an eventual meeting at higher level, possibly between Yasser Arafat and Foreign Secretary Pym, writes our London Correspondent.

For years, British policy was that no minister would meet a PLO leader until there was a change in that organization's attitude towards Israel. Now "minister" has been replaced by "Cabinet Minister."

The Foreign Office is now saying that no cabinet minister will meet the PLO "unless we thought it would help the peace process." A spokesman said that the PLO will first have to demonstrate that it intends to follow a political rather than a military path and that it is prepared to recognize Israel in return for Israeli recognition.

As to Hurd's meeting with Kaddumi, the Foreign Office says that it gave Britain "a chance to have a bash" at one of the hardliners in the PLO. Hurd himself does not think that Israel "can object if we have contact with the Palestinians."



Three Jewish students from France, among a group of 50, take notes during a lecture at the Israel Goldstein Youth Village in Jerusalem in preparation for the French matriculation examinations. After two months of studies, they will be tested by an examiner from France. (Zoom 77)

## Likud has plan for broad 'national front' vote list

By SARAH HONG  
Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. — There is increasing talk in the ruling Likud circles about inviting the National Religious Party to join a widely-based "National front" that will contest the next elections as a single list. Efforts will also be made to interest Tzviya, the Telom splinters and the new Matzpat party of Rabbi Haim Druckman in such an electoral bloc.

Yoram Hashnava, the Likud-linked weekly news magazine, reports that moves inside the Likud to revive the idea, which had been floated briefly last year, came in view of increasing signs of the NRP's disintegration.

The feeling in a number of parties is that the NRP, after years of intense infighting, is finally reaching the moment of truth. Both the opinion polls and the internal hostility in the party do not augur the party well. The ideas, now proposed by leading Likud figures, is that the various nationally oriented parties

unite in a single list headed by Prime Minister Menachem Begin. The idea is to enable parties in trouble, like the NRP, to retain some of their parliamentary strength, while the Likud would be assured of re-election. This might also enable the Likud to advance the date of Knesset elections.

The NRP is sharply divided between factions led by Interior Minister Yosef Burg and Education Minister Hasmor.

The Likud is confident that early polls will return it to power much strengthened. It is unable to legislate for early elections, however, because both the Alignment and the Likud's own small coalition partners are afraid of going to the polls now.

Opinion polls show that if elections were held now, the NRP could lose half of its six Knesset seats. One will be lost this week, when MK Haim Druckman, who has joined the Matzpat party, will formally leave the NRP Knesset faction.

## Senate units okays \$2.61b. aid

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — The Senate Foreign Relations Committee last week approved aid to Israel for 1984 amounting to \$460 million more than proposed by the administration. The committee's decision, which totals \$2.61 billion, is also \$35m. more than the sum approved by the House of Representatives committee two weeks ago.

Half of the military aid of \$1.7b. was approved as a grant, as in the House. The economic aid was increased, as proposed by Senator Alvin Cranston, to \$910m.

Committee members said they had been influenced in their decision by the refusal of Jordan's King Hussein to join the peace process, by a wish to assist Secretary of State George Shultz in his talks in Israel, and by the growing Soviet involvement in Syria.

## Tora course to be held for assimilated U.S. Jews

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A few dozen Jews from assimilated backgrounds in California will spend two weeks here this summer studying with top Tora scholars. They will be followed later this year by a group of non-observant San Francisco doctors who will attend a seminar on Jewish medical ethics.

The experiment in adult Jewish education was initiated by Rabbi Pinchas Lipner, head of the Hebrew Academy of San Francisco. The academy has a yeshiva elementary and high school, and organizes adult courses. More than 300 Jewish physicians in the Bay area attend seminars on medical ethics conducted by Rabbi Lipner.

## BRIEFLY

### 4,000 Arabs to college

NAZARETH. — A record 4,000 Arabs have taken examinations for admission to the country's universities next autumn. Another 1,000 have applied to post-secondary technical schools and teacher-training institutes, Israeli Arab leaders reported here.

### Eitan now in reserves

KIRYAT SHMONA. — Former chief of staff Rafael Eitan last week formally retired from the Israel Defence Forces. The commanding officer of an induction centre visited Eitan at his home in Tel Adashim and presented him with a document giving him his reserve assignment as an Air Force pilot.

### A Russian 'Judaica'

One of the publishing projects that has earned special attention at the Jerusalem International Book Fair is the *Shorter Encyclopedia Judaica* in Russian.

The encyclopedia, believed to be the only modern compendium of Judaism in Russian, is a project of the Hebrew University's Society for Research on Jewish Communities.

### 'Spy' hospitalized

TEL AVIV. — Criminal charges were dropped last week against a local woman accused of passing information to the enemy and of having contact with a foreign agent, following her court-ordered commitment to a mental hospital.

The district attorney's office indicted the woman several weeks ago, but she denied the charges and accused her interrogators of trying to poison her.

### Clinic for the battered

TEL AVIV. — The Labour Party-affiliated Na'amat women's organization has opened its first clinic to help battered women. There are already three shelters for such women, independently run but working in cooperation with each other and receiving help from the municipalities in which they are situated, the Prime Minister's Office and the Labour and Social Welfare Ministry.

### Air traffic computer

TEL AVIV. — Burroughs Computers has recently been awarded a \$41 million (\$1m.) contract by the Israeli Airports Authority (IAA) to install an air traffic control computer at Ben-Gurion Airport.

The ARTS 11 computer is the most widely used air traffic automation system in the world.

### Dayan research centre

Moshe Dayan's personal archives are to be housed at a research centre, named after him, to be established at Tel Aviv University.

The Dayan Centre will serve researchers into the Middle East and Africa and will also provide doctoral and post-doctoral research fellowships.

### New Jerusalem museum

A museum dedicated to the history of Jerusalem — divided and united — was dedicated last week alongside the former Mandelbaum Gate.

The Municipal Turjeman Post Museum is housed in Beit Turjeman, which served as an Israeli fortification along the line that divided the city between 1948 and 1967.

## THE COMMUNITY

## V.S. Naipaul gets Jerusalem Prize

British author V. S. Naipaul received the 1983 Jerusalem Prize last week in a ceremony at the Jerusalem Khon Theatre, where he was praised for stressing in his work "the struggle of the individual for freedom and dignity." The ceremony was the highlight of the 11th Jerusalem International Book Fair, which ended over the weekend.

Prize committee chairman, former president Professor Ephraim Katzir, lauded Naipaul for his depiction of men of "common sense" replacing those who use terror and violence.

Committee member Prof. Shlomo Avineri also praised Naipaul and said that perhaps he was getting the wrong prize, because Naipaul suggested in a short story that there is no freedom, only responsibility.

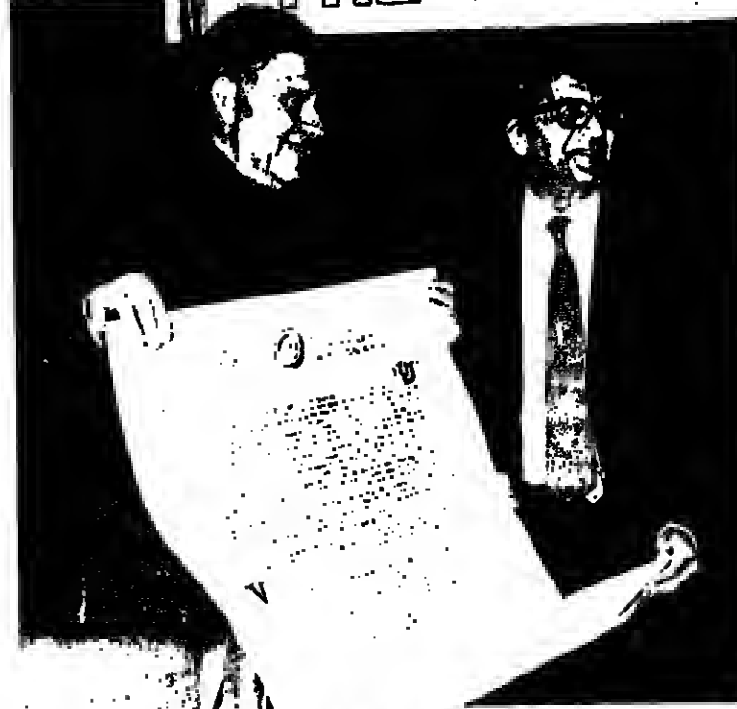
After being presented with a scroll almost as large as himself, the diminutive writer said he was very moved by the occasion. He concluded a 10-minute address by expressing his gratitude to "the metropolis" which had given him the freedom to be a writer. He said that he considers Jerusalem as part of that metropolis.

Other members of the committee present at the ceremony were: writer A. B. Yehoshua, Prof. Yirmiyahu Yovel, book fair director Ze'ev Berger and Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek.

Earlier in the week Naipaul told a press conference that "I always compare coming to a new country to reviewing a new book — I prefer not to read any other review before I begin on it."

This was the Trinidad-born writer's way of attempting to fend off persistent demands from reporters for his opinion on Israel.

Naipaul, who has written about numerous countries during his ex-



V. S. Naipaul receives the Jerusalem Prize for the Freedom of the Individual in Society from Mayor of Jerusalem, Teddy Kollek, at a ceremony last week in the Jerusalem Khon. (Vera Zion)

tensive travels over the past 20 years, pleaded that he simply had never had the opportunity to come to Israel before, and that "I really know nothing about Israel or Zionism or the problems that you are so keen for me to comment about."

Pressed further, Naipaul admitted that he had learned something about Israel and the Jewish people from his recent reading of essays by Isaac Berlin, but added that he had been drawn to the Anglo-Jewish philosopher simply because he was interested in his mind. Berlin was a previous recipient of the Jerusalem Prize.

The 51-year-old writer, who has

lived in England ever since entering Oxford at 17, added that "I travel not to explore, but to discover states of mind. I look for human encounters."

Often accused of being detached from the problems of the nations he writes about, Naipaul admitted that he enjoys "the luxury of being a sort of floating man." But, he said, "this hasn't always been easy. I recognize this as a sort of incompleteness."

Asked if he aligns himself with any cause, Naipaul said, "My own cause, if I could define it, is the life of the mind and the society where that flourishes. I'm simply not interested in saving the buffalo. That sort of thing is a waste of my time."

## Bereaved father keeps vigil for 'all our sons'

By ROBERT ROSENBERG  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

In the chill of a Jerusalem dusk, 40-year-old Zvi Ginzburg, whose son Rami was killed in Lebanon on the third day of Operation Peace for Galilee, stood last week across the street from the prime minister's residence. He held a hand-written sign calling on Premier Menachem Begin to "bring the soldiers home from Lebanon."

He is not a Peace Nownik, Ginzburg said. He was in the Palmach, during the pre-state struggle for independence. His son was 24 when his tank took a shell, outside Hushan.

The sign is written with a thin nib, in black letters crammed onto a large white placard.

"How long will our soldiers re-

main to be killed on Lebanese soil?" he begins. "I wish the negotiations with the Lebanese government, for we have enough problems at home," it continued.

Ginzburg is a tour guide and lives in Petah Tikva, near Tel Aviv. Last Friday evening, he said, "it finally ate at me so much that I told my wife I couldn't do anything else." Since then, he has come to Jerusalem from his home every night after work, standing outside Begin's house from 5:30 to 8:30 p.m.

He does not mention his personal tragedy, unless he is asked. For him,

## Armenians recall genocide by Turks

By HAIM SHAPIRO  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Virtually the entire 2,000-strong Armenian community of Jerusalem marched from the Armenian convent in the Old City to their nearby cemetery last week to commemorate the slaughter of Armenians by the Turks in 1915.

In their annual memorial ceremony they laid wreaths at a cenotaph marking the graves of Armenian soldiers who fought with the British forces in World War I and helped to take a strategic hilltop in Lower Galilee.

An estimated 1.5m. Armenians died when the Turks forcibly deported them from Eastern Turkey, claiming that they served the interests of Turkey's enemies.

Armenians in today's Jerusalem are the children and grandchildren

of the survivors of the slaughter. The date of the memorial marks the anniversary of the execution of some 200 Armenian leaders in Istanbul.

Speaking of the recent attacks on Turkish diplomatic representatives, the members of the Armenian Committee said that, in contrast to the Germans after the Holocaust, the perpetrators of the mass killings of Armenians have never accepted their nation's responsibility or guilt. "These are the people who carry out Turkish policy, both officially and unofficially."

"They (the terrorists) do not kill innocent people. They don't leave bombs on buses or attack schoolchildren. Before the terrorists began their actions, no one knew who the Armenians were. Now they recognize us."

## Tobacco ads to carry health warning

As of last week, all tobacco advertising must carry a Health Ministry warning that smoking is unhealthy. But offenders may be free from penalty for three months, when further restrictions on tobacco advertising come into force.

Under section 7 of the Restriction on Advertising of Tobacco Products for Smoking Law, 5743-1983, effective April 25, 1983, no person may advertise tobacco

products, or a tobacco trade name, in any newspaper or any other printed matter unless the advertisement in the last line and in a box an underlined warning worded as follows: "The Ministry of Health has established that smoking is injurious to health."

The warning must be in the language in which the publication is published, and in clear letters of a minimum size of 12 points in bold type.

## Prime Minister's salary goes up to IS121,000

Jerusalem Post Economic Reporter

Prime Minister Menachem Begin's monthly gross salary starting April 1, was set at IS121,000 (about \$20,000) following the decision of the Knesset Finance Committee subcommittee to raise salaries of cabinet members, judges, and Knesset Members by 67 per cent. This increase is proportionate

to the rise in the national average monthly pay.

The highest gross salary will be that of the president of the Supreme Court — IS168,000. The Knesset speaker's will be equal to that of the prime minister's. Deputy ministers, directors-general of ministries and Knesset Members will get IS102,500.

how parsimony and their heads, and they sympathize, and then pass on.

"Why don't you stand here with me. It's our sons. It's our sons who are dying," he tells an elderly man who walks past without stopping.

One of Begin's bodyguards came out of the building to ask Ginzburg to move further down the street, "so the prime minister isn't bothered." But the grey-haired man stood his ground. He wants to bother the prime minister "and everybody else out of their apathy."

Promising to be back the next day, he added, "I don't know how long I can keep coming... if only I knew that others would stand here with me."

Ginzburg was not against the war when it began. In a letter to *Ma'ariv* several weeks ago, he wrote that he understands the need to keep terrorists away from the northern border.

"But why can't we just withdraw away from Beirut, from the Shouf Mountains. The ride alone up to these posts is costing lives," he adds.

Only once did he break down into tears as he stood opposite Begin's house, hoping that the prime minister will "take a minute or two just to listen to what I have to say." The tears began when he described

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## Share price slide halted

**Post Finance Reporter**  
TEL AVIV. — The wide publicity given to the commercial banks' pledge of support for the faltering Tel Aviv Stock Exchange helped to improve conditions on the exchange Thursday, the last day of the trading week. Many investors, however, were not convinced, and the market still gave a negative performance. A total of 107 securities fell by 5 per cent or more on Thursday, with 26 of these registered as "sellers only."

Trading turnover rose and crossed the ISL1 billion level. The index-linked bond market continued in advance moderately. (Share prices page 20).

The recent rumours of a major devaluation seem to have become a self-fulfilling prophecy, with the increased demand for cash dollars leading to a shortage in bills and the banks consequently raising their asking price to take advantage of the situation.

The phenomenon was evident on Wednesday, when the Bank of Israel representative exchange rate for the dollar advanced by 14 agorot, but the rate for customers wishing to purchase cash was raised

at most banks by 35 agorot, to ISL2.49. The various rates normally rise by nearly identical amounts.

Employees in the foreign-currency department of a Tel Aviv bank said that usually, the main buyers of foreign banknotes are Israelis about to travel abroad, who are permitted to buy \$300 each. But there is no effective control over the number of such transactions made by each individual, who can theoretically purchase the maximum amount of each of a few bank branches.

What happened last week, apparently, is that local speculators seeking a hedge against devaluation and falling stock-market prices joined the lines of those waiting to buy their \$300 in spending money for vacations abroad. And they did so many times each. The result was a shortage of U.S. currency, most of which must be imported to Israel from Switzerland to meet the local demand.

To forestall the problem, or perhaps to make a little extra profit, or both, the country's main banks took the unusual step of raising their asking price for greenbacks more than the central bank's "representative rate" increase.

## SPORTS



Among the first foreign sportsmen to arrive for this week's Hapoel Games were Sandail (left) and Adam Shueib (right), who are here welcomed at Ben-Gurion Airport by games officials Shalom Koorman (far left) and Emanuel Ben-Amram.

## 1,500 foreign sportsmen due for Hapoel Games

**By JACK LEON**  
**Post Sports Reporter**  
TEL AVIV. — About 1,500 athletes from nearly 30 countries are to take part in the week-long 12th International Hapoel Games opening in Jaffa on Sunday evening. They will be competing with 3,000 Israelis in 25 sports at venues throughout the country.

The games will be formally opened by President Yitzhak Naeon at a ceremony at the Bloomfield Stadium.

Hapoel is the sporting arm of the Histadrut labour federation. The games will be notable for the first appearance at any Hapoel Games of Latin American athletes. Contingents are expected from Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica, Panama and Uruguay.

But hopes that Asian countries would be represented have not materialized, and it is certain that the sole representatives of our continent will be the 3,000 or so Israelis. However, among the guests of honour expected is South Korean Sports Federation chairman Yung Hui-Kin.

Early optimism about Egypt competing in swimming and truck and field events have been dissipated as a result of the recent cooling of relations between Jerusalem and Cairo. Last November, the Egyptian Volleyball Federation thanked Hapoel for an invitation to the games, but replied that they could not participate because of prior commitments.

As usual, South Africa has not been invited to the quadrennial meet. "South Africa is not recognized by most international sports federations, and its exclusion is also an expression of Hapoel's dislike of the policy of racially-segregated sport practised there," the Games' Organizing Committee chairman Yitzhak Ofek told *The Post*.

Black Africa is being represented by the Central African Republic, the Ivory Coast and Kenya.

## Soccer fans go on rampage

**By PAUL KOHN**  
**Post Sports Reporter**  
TEL AVIV. — The Football Association's disciplinary committee has ruled that Betar Jerusalem must pay for all damage caused by its supporters in a rampage at Bloomfield Stadium on Monday night of last week during a State Cup soccer game against Hapoel Tel Aviv. Hapoel ousted Betar from the cup 2-0.

Some of the 5,000 fans at the Bloomfield Stadium lost control when Hapoel's Moshe Sinai scored the first goal.

Betar players and supporters maintained that the ball did not cross the goal line. In the ensuing rampage, a few policemen were injured and stadium facilities were destroyed.

Initial estimates of the damage are ISL1 million. The committee, after a three-hour meeting, also decided that Betar will not be allowed to participate in the State Cup competition next season, and that the club's first seven home matches next season will be played at least 50 kilometres outside Jerusalem without spectators.

The committee cleared Hapoel Tel Aviv of all blame. Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek denounced the behaviour of Betar fans. He said the people who caused the riot damaged the name of the team and the name of the whole city of Jerusalem. "Every true Jerusalem Betar fan must denounce the riot."

Maccabi Netanya's dreams of the double glory of winning league and Cup, and hapless Hapoel Jerusalem's dreams of salvaging something from a sad season through a cup victory, were dashed last week by Hapoel Lod and Maccabi Hifa respectively in the State Cup quarter-finals.

## The Hebrew newspapers

Ha'aretz (Independent) says that people in Israel were surprised by the announcement of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz's visit to the Middle East after he had stated that sitting back for a while might be the best course of U.S. action in the Middle East. But, a superpower which has initiated action in the area cannot stand idly by. Linking one of Shultz's tasks, that of reviving the Reagan plan, with Reagan's downplaying of the PLO, the newspaper asserts that "if the American leadership had arrived at this recognition six, or even three, months ago, it is possible that today we would be closer to an agreement with Lebanon, and King Hussein might have announced that he is willing to take part in the peace process in accordance with the Reagan plan. American policy did much to rebuild the prestige of the PLO; but amends cannot be made with words alone."

After recalling Dr. Kissinger's lengthy shuffles and wondering whether two weeks will suffice for Shultz to deal with the issue of Lebanon, the paper forecasts that "American pressures will almost certainly be rejected in Jerusalem, as in Beirut. And if the stick won't work, the question is by means of which carrot will Shultz be able to arrive at a Lebanese-Israeli agreement which will satisfy Israel's security needs, and, at the same time, save the Beirut government's face?"

"In addition, the Syrian problem remains. What can Shultz do to temper Lebanese President Amno Jemayel's fear of Damascus?" asks the paper. It concludes that Shultz will "undoubtedly spare no effort in his desire to succeed. The results of his labour will influence U.S. standing in the area in a tangible manner."

Davar (Histadrut) accuses Minister without Portfolio Ariel Sharon ofchutzpah in calling for action against terrorist activity in Lebanon. "The person who is mainly responsible for the entanglement of the State of Israel, in the Lebanese trap, an entanglement which has already cost more than 500 killed, comes to sell once again the old story of action against terrorism."

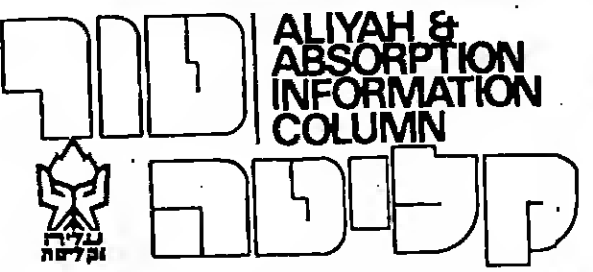
"Sharon claimed that the war in Lebanon would uproot the PLO from its stronghold, and would eliminate terror. It was impossible to carry out this mission, because the human reservoir from which the PLO draws its men includes hundreds of thousands of Palestinians."

"Sharon also made the IDF into an army of occupation in Lebanon, a development which provokes the local non-Palestinian population to act against it."

"Beyond the diplomatic error, Sharon is responsible for the military stupidity which has brought terror to its latest successes."

Ma'ariv (Independent) warns that the continuing doctors' strike is endangering the Histadrut labour federation's sick fund, and feels that this may be the government's purpose in dragging out the negotiations.

In another editorial, Ma'ariv hails the 11th international book fair being held in Jerusalem, and sees it as evidence that Jerusalem remains a world spiritual centre.



Readers can contact us by writing to the ENGLISH PUBLICATIONS DIVISION, Department of Information for Olim, P.O.B. 616, Jerusalem.

## HOW MUCH DOES IT COST TO LIVE IN ISRAEL?

### PART II — CARS AND HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES

This is the second article in the 3-part series on "How Much Does It Cost to Live in Israel?" The first article dealt with the monthly budget, this installment deals with the prices of cars and household appliances and Part III, which will appear in the near future, deals with housing prices. Reports of these and other articles in this series are available from the Department of Information for Olim, P.O.B. 616, Jerusalem.

### CARS

In view of the steady devaluation of the Israeli shekel, prices are again given in U.S. dollars which more or less continue to remain their value in relation to the shekel. Prices increase in Israel. All sums given here are approximate.

The cost of the best car purchased by a new olim comes in about half of the regular purchase price for Israelis, provided that the purchaser is able to obtain three years of the olim's annual in Israel and that the olim and his family are at least 18 years old when entering the country. During the three year period, olims are exempt from purchase tax and pay only 25% customs duty, for 50% for the larger cars which together could amount to as much as 25% of the regular price. There is a charge of 15% VAT. Value Added Tax on ALL cars.

In order to qualify for these concessions, olims must be in possession of a valid driver's license, and must have a country of residence prior to their first arrival in Israel.

### CAR PRICES — MARCH 1983 (IN US\$)

Size (Engine Capacity)	Price for New Olim	Regular Price
0.9 - 1.2 liter	4,980 - 7,040	8,215 - 11,490
1.3 - 1.4 liter non-automatic	6,520 - 8,960	10,795 - 16,525
1.5 liter non-automatic	8,780	17,340
1.6 liter non-automatic	9,380 - 10,160	18,470 - 20,000
1.6 liter non-automatic automatic	8,290 - 10,080	16,315 - 19,550
1.8 liter non-automatic	8,200 - 11,080	16,130 - 21,810
1.8 liter non-automatic automatic	8,450 - 12,750	16,470 - 21,585
2 liter (fully automatic)	12,050 - 14,340	20,420 - 24,420
2 liter (fully automatic)	14,835 - 18,050	30,475 - 32,630

The above prices include 15% VAT and the customs duty. Not reduced for olim to 25%-50% depending on engine size. Not included in the prices is the one-time expense for licensing and license plates, currently \$50 for engines up to 1 liter, \$70 for engines between 1 and 1.6 liter and \$130 for engines between 1.8 and 2 liters. Also not included is the annual registration fee.

Communicated by the Ministry of Immigrant Absorption and the Aliyah and Absorption Department of the World Zionist Organization.

currently between \$66 and \$160, depending on the size of the car.

While European cars have been the most popular models and are quite suitable for driving in Israel, with spare parts and servicing available, in recent years the Japanese have been capturing a substantial portion of the new car market.

Personally importing a new car, rather than having a local dealer order and deliver it with all formalities completed (delivery time is usually 2-6 weeks), makes sense only for olim coming from Europe, or picking up the car in Europe, and bringing it to Israel on one of the car ferries which leave from Italian ports periodically during the summer months. All formalities must then be handled by the olim themselves and the 25% to 50% customs duty paid immediately on arrival at the port of entry into Israel. There are advantages to this method. The car can be loaded with personal belongings required immediately, thereby eliminating the need for expensive air freighting and clearing the goods through customs separately. In addition, the car is at the olim's disposal instantly and there is no need to wait for delivery. Some olims require a down payment of up to 90% of the purchase price when the order is placed.

Olim should ascertain that not only the make but the model they bring with them is available in Israel, or they may find themselves unable to obtain spare parts and proper servicing.

### HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES

Appliances imported into Israel should be of a make and model for which spare parts are available from technicians in new appliances brought abroad are not always in stock. The dealers in Israel (through the olims and usually apply to olims) A new olim will be required for electrical equipment not found in the 220 voltages in use in Israel, and appliances with timing devices must be replaced by the Israeli electric system. Israeli-made appliances brought by the new olim in Israel are not subject to purchase tax and VAT provided that only one appliance of the same type is purchased per family and that the same type of appliance has not already been imported customs-free. Foreign-made appliances are not exempt from purchase tax and VAT. Nevertheless, various American and European brands are popular in Israel with spare parts and servicing assured. NOTE: A delivery charge must be paid on all equipment. The customer does not carry home himself.

### HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCE PRICES, FEB-MARCH 1983 (IN US\$)

LARGE APPLIANCES	Price for New Olim	Regular Price
Refrigerator	450 - 950	750 - 1,250
Freezer	250 - 450	450 - 750
Washing machine	250 - 450	450 - 750
Dishwasher	370 (4 cu ft)	450 (6 cu ft)
Freezer	450 (6 cu ft)	650 (8 cu ft)
Kitchen stove	430 - 640 (gas burners & electric oven)	650 (8 cu ft)
exhaust hood	177	200
extra for colour grill spit	20 - 25	20
Refrigerator	310 (5 cu ft)	450 (6 cu ft)
	150 (8 cu ft)	250 (11 cu ft)
	885 (13 cu ft)	707 (14 cu ft)
	850 (14 cu ft)	810 (16 cu ft)
	968 (16 cu ft)	no frost

Note: All prices quoted in this article are approximate costs for olim with tax and customs duty privileges and are up to date for February/March 1983.

Communicated by the Ministry of Immigrant Absorption and the Aliyah and Absorption Department of the World Zionist Organization.

### Only charges for tires and refrigerators

small size	\$43
medium size	\$70
large size	\$90

Television Set	U\$ 5600 (22 inch screen)
color	U\$ 5760 (22 inch screen)
color with remote control	U\$ 5200 (24 inch screen)
black and white	

These sets are mainly in Israel. Olim bringing TV sets from abroad should make sure they are suitable for the Israeli transmission system and of a make available in Israel so that spare parts can be obtained.

Vacuum cleaner	U\$ 180
Washing machine	U\$ 500 - 660

Transport charges for washing machines and kitchen stoves \$30 - 35

### SMALL APPLIANCES

Electric fan	U\$ 20 - 80
Electric heater	100
toaster	145 - 250
electric kettle	80 - 130
toaster	20 - 50

Purchase tax deductions for olim are no longer granted on these items and items. There is no purchase tax on kitchenware, however, the cheapest way of buying. Exemption from purchase tax for olim is available only on radiator type electric heaters.

Motor ( Israeli make)	U\$ 3350 (with all attachments and power cables)
	U\$ 2285 (without attachments)

### OTHER HOUSEHOLD ITEMS

Lower clothes, pots and pans, blankets, lamps and bedding, as well as carpets and furniture are brought along by most olims when they leave their former homes. Some of these items, if brought in Israel, are also exempt from purchase tax and VAT. However, they are tax exempt only if the olim has not already brought them into the country tax-free.

When deciding whether to bring furniture and carpets, olims should keep in mind that rooms in Israel are usually smaller than the corresponding rooms in the West. Living rooms, bedrooms and bathrooms are not always suitable and may require rearranging or redecorating.

The range of prices quoted here at recent figures should help olims decide how much to bring and their individual budgets for setting up their households in Israel according to their means and preferences. Prices can be compared with those in their present country of residence, but the additional cost of shipping goods to Israel must be calculated as well.

In certain cases, loans or easy terms are available for purchasing household goods to Israel. Prospective olims interested in such loans should contact their nearest Israel Aliyah Center.

The Israel Customs Authority (P.O.B. 320 Jerusalem 91000) publishes a Customs Guide in English obtainable from Aliyah Centers abroad or directly from the Customs Authority.

Note: All prices quoted in this article are approximate costs for olim with tax and customs duty privileges and are up to date for February/March 1983.

Communicated by the Ministry of Immigrant Absorption and the Aliyah and Absorption Department of the World Zionist Organization.

### NEW MORTGAGE RATES

New mortgage rates for olim go into effect on May 1, 1983. Further details will appear in this column next Friday (May 6). For additional information, please contact your local Ministry of Immigrant Absorption office.

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# The Labour Party alternative

UNTIL SADAT came to Jerusalem, it appeared that we did not have anyone with whom to talk or, to be more exact, that we did not have anyone in the Arab world with whom to talk peace. Sadat shattered this assumption. He did so after having been president of Egypt for six years, after having launched a surprise attack against Israel, and after we — yes, we — concluded that he was the last person who would bring about a revolution for peace.

Since that time, we can no longer say with certainty that we do not have anyone to talk with, or that we will never have anyone to talk with in the Arab world. Even those who today reject and threaten us will probably not continue to do so forever.

On the other hand, it was clear to the world, until the failure of the autonomy talks and the great momentum of Israeli settlements in the territories, that there was what to talk about with Israel. The Labour Alignment government initiated the peace process with Egypt, contrary to the view held by the Likud, through interim stages. It made it known that it was prepared to discuss compromise for the sake of peace on other fronts as well.

The Likud thought otherwise. It decided that it had something to talk about with Egypt and made far-reaching concessions, even more than what Labour proposed, perhaps even more than what was necessary for a stable peace. It hoped to be able to achieve a peace treaty with Lebanon as well — as the result of a military action initiated by Israel.

On the other hand, the Likud closed the doors to negotiations with Jordan and Syria. For if we say to Jordan that we will talk with them only on the basis of the Camp David Accords (whose drafting did not include Jordan); and if we speak with the residents of the territories in the language of settlements and with a hard-handed policy; and if talking with the PLO is out of the question in any case; then the Israeli Government is creating the impression that there is nothing to talk about with this country, even if some element among the Arabs should wish to speak with us.

THE LIKUD is trying to console us with the autonomy plan. But the Likud has proved unable to reach an agreement on the essence of autonomy, and in any event has not found an Arab partner prepared to implement it.

The autonomy plan was to have been a temporary plan, one filling a temporal void of five years until a permanent agreement should be achieved. Since this is a temporary plan, time is eating away at it. In fact, should the settlement policy continue for another few years, nothing will remain of the autonomy plan.

We must ask ourselves frankly, if Israel annexes all of Judea, Samaria and Gaza, and if we insist that Israeli law be applied over the entire Golan Heights, and if we also remain, in one way or another, in Lebanon — will there be any room left for peace?

The concept of security in Labour's philosophy was both a political and a military concept: politically — to put an end to war; and militarily — to win wars, when there is no other alternative.

The concept of security will re-

In a wide-ranging survey the leader of the Labour Party opposition, Shimon Peres, below, considers the political and military problems facing Israel and argues for a changed approach in the search for peace.



main standing on one leg alone — the military leg — if it is separated from the political effort.

The former defence minister and the former chief-of-staff tried to speak philosophically of conquest. Look, they said, the wars are not a temporary, passing phenomenon. We have been fighting for one hundred years.

Are we to infer from this that we must reconcile ourselves to another hundred years of war, without taking into account the changes that have occurred in the region (such as the change in Egypt). The wars of the future may be totally different, for the Arabs and for us, from those of the past.

I do not underestimate the need to prepare ourselves for time of war. But we cannot ignore the fact that even if the state of war does not change, and territory will remain unchanged, technology will change, and the coalitions (inter-Arab and between Arab and outside forces) are liable to change.

IT IS NOT inconceivable that in the next confrontation, middle and long-range missiles will be activated, equipped with precise electronic apparatus, for night and daytime warfare — missiles that are not stopped by mountains, rivers, or even distance, when speaking in terms of the Middle East.

With the new missiles in Syria, there also came more Russians. Here, too, one cannot be sure that the Russians will behave in the future as they did in the past.

Those who favour a strategy of alternatives must prepare themselves for the campaign of the future, and think of it not only in terms of territory, but also in technological terms. There is nothing more problematic than strategists of yesterday who are prepared, in addition to all the existing difficulties, to view war as a political alternative, and not as an existential non-alternative.

As already noted, a policy of "there is nothing to talk about" is

What, then, is the alternative to the Likud policy? Every political alternative must of course take into consideration the geo-political reality. Israel shares borders, by land and sea, with five states: Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Egypt.

With Egypt, at this stage there is no immediate problem, unless it should prove possible to fill the peace treaty with the substance of peace. This today is not dependent, however, on Israeli-Egyptian relations alone, but on the results of contacts with other elements, not only Egyptian but also Arab.

Saudi Arabia is working behind the scenes. Its role is varied: it is both helping the U.S. to establish peace in Lebanon, and is helping the PLO to thwart the peace initiatives. But there is reason to believe that, should a new peace momentum develop, Saudi Arabia will be able to contribute to it, especially in the economic sphere, much more than the countries of Europe, or even the U.S. The difference between oil without peace and oil with peace is so great that Saudi Arabia may well pay the price with money that will help bring progress to all the peoples of the Middle East.

With Syria, there is not much we can do at this stage. Syria has adopted a position against peace, and without peace, Israel cannot and will not discuss an arrangement on the Golan Heights.

The immediate, pressing problems facing Israel today are with Jordan and Lebanon.

IF SEEMS that in order for Jordan to come to the negotiating table, a new situation must be created in Lebanon. The Jordanians argue that as long as there is no agreement on the evacuation of non-Lebanese forces from Lebanon, they find it difficult to open negotiations with Israel (this is the Egyptian argument as well). They feel that they need the consent of the Palestinians — with the PLO, and if this proves impossible, without it. They want to know that should they enter into negotiations, the negotiations will bear fruit. And they need American and Arab aid.

As for the consent of the Palestinians, I believe that anyone who wants peace must keep the PLO away from the negotiating table. The PLO wants to shatter the negotiating table, not to sit around it. Arafat's policy is based on an avoidance of policy decisions, for his aim is to preserve the unity of the PLO, which cannot unite around a clear policy. The apparent moderation of the PLO positions is in fact designed to gain time and to avoid decision. But what is required of the PLO today is not moderation, but to make a decision — and this, it is not prepared to do.

The PLO is trying to fool the whole world with fairy tales of its moderation. It is vital that Israel remain firm on this matter. Erosion of the Israeli position on the PLO will give rise to a greater erosion in the U.S. and will justify Jordan's refusal to join the negotiations. On the other hand, it is vital to encourage the Palestinians to support the opening of negotiations with Hussein, and their participation in a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, Israel must therefore keep open the Jordanian option in the territories, and cultivate the inhabitants' ability

to act independently, perhaps even by cultivating self-rule in the territories, with the participation of pro-Jordanian elements. Whoever rejects the PLO must try to attract the Palestinians.

Regarding the results of the negotiations, Israel must state explicitly to Jordan: in order to enter into negotiations, it need not accept the Camp David Accords. Jordan can restate its acceptance of UN Security Council resolutions 242 and 338, which it has adopted in the past, as the basis for negotiations — just as we can come to the negotiating table on the basis of the Camp David Accords — but not as a pre-condition.

Once Jordan enters the negotiations, we will be prepared to discuss the freezing of settlements, for a fixed period of time. As for the outcome of the negotiations, we are prepared for an interim agreement, to be followed by a permanent arrangement. At the same time, we must reach a strategic understanding with the U.S. on the nature of these negotiations. The basis for this strategy must be an American assurance that it will stand by Israel and guarantee our security needs along the eastern border.

However, as noted, without an agreement in Lebanon, I doubt whether any progress can be made towards peace. Our government erred in dragging out the negotiations with Lebanon for so long. Time has worked against us.

The Russians have extended their penetration into Syria. The Syrian position has become more radical. The Lebanese government has not gained in strength. And the PLO has begun to infiltrate — and even to operate — in Southern Lebanon and in Beirut itself.

We should not exaggerate our expectations regarding the outcome. For even if we reach a written agreement with Lebanon, Lebanon itself — which will have to implement that agreement — will remain unchanged. It will remain a divided coalition, with many armed groups and little consensus among them, with an army that reflects the ethnic division. And the Arab states, on which the Lebanese economy depends, will continue to exert heavy pressure.

AN AGREEMENT with Lebanon will not necessarily guarantee a Syrian withdrawal, neither can it guarantee that Lebanese territory will remain free of terrorists and of threats to Israel.

Hence, we should not attribute too much importance to Lebanese declarations on ending the state of war between us. Our interest in Lebanon is to ensure the security of northern Israel — and on this we should insist. Namely, we should insist on security arrangements — which will never be perfect — in Southern Lebanon, and strive for the evacuation of all non-Lebanese forces from Lebanon. For these were and will continue to be the primary security problem for Israel.

A change in the psychological atmosphere, maintaining the Israeli option for a continued peace momentum, opening negotiations with Jordan and the Palestinians, the renewal of contacts with Egypt, and a logical solution in Lebanon — these will not be achieved by the Likud government, in whose eyes the Land of Israel is more important than the situation of the State of Israel.

## NEWS REPORT

### Anxiety, not poison, swept West Bank

By MARGERY GREENFELD  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Doctors from the Centre for Disease Control (CDC) in Atlanta, Georgia, sent to Israel last month to investigate the wave of mysterious "poisonings" in Judea and Samaria, concluded that the "epidemic" was induced by anxiety.

In their final report, which was issued simultaneously at a press conference in Jerusalem and at the State Department in Washington, the two doctors said they had "failed to detect the consistent presence of environmental toxins."

But the team also concluded that there was "no evidence of malingerers or of deliberate fabrication of symptoms." They thus failed to substantiate allegations by the civil administration that the hundreds of Arab schoolgirls who came to West Bank hospitals complaining of dizziness, nausea and abdominal pain had done so as part of an "organized plot" to increase unrest in the area.

The report "confirms our conclusions reached after the Health Ministry's extensive investigation and released two weeks ago," said ministry Director-General Prof. Baruch Modan, who presented the CDC report in Jerusalem.

The report also says that 600 of the 943 cases (70 per cent) reported throughout Judea and Samaria from March 21 to April 3 were "adolescent school girls" and noted that none of the patients had died.

Noting that the epidemic may have been triggered initially either by psychological factors or by subacute exposure to H<sub>2</sub>S (hydrogen sulphide), the two doctors attributed its subsequent spread to "psychogenic factors." They said that reports in the news media may have also contributed to the spread of the symptoms.

The report also notes that "the epidemic ended after West Bank schools were closed" and said that no evidence of "reproductive impairment" had been found in girls.



Professor Modan

### Begin declines Rumania visit

TEL AVIV. — Prime Minister Menachem Begin has declined an invitation to visit Rumania, Yediot Aharnot reported last week.

The paper said Begin replied that he is waiting for Rumanian President Nicolai Ceausescu to visit Israel first. Begin went to Rumania in August 1977 and invited Ceausescu to reciprocate.

Dan Meridor, Cabinet Secretary and an aide to the prime minister, declined to comment on the report.

affected, countering the widespread rumours in the West Bank that Palestinian women were "being poisoned to render them infertile."

The authors of the report, Drs. Philip Landrigan and Bess Miller, spent almost two weeks here earlier in the month conducting extensive clinical, epidemiological and toxicological studies in the field. They collected samples of air, soil, dust and water, as well as samples of blood, serum and urine from those affected, some of which were taken to the U.S. for analysis.

After interviewing 121 affected persons and 57 age- and sex-matched controls, the two doctors noted that most of the affected persons had felt sick after smelling an "unpleasant odour, most commonly rotten eggs." This is the smell associated with hydrogen sulphide.

Health Ministry director-general Modan outlined the "four waves of symptoms" described both by the Atlanta team and the Israeli investigators.

Calling the mass phenomenon "Arjenyama" — a term he coined from Arabe, Lenin and Yaffa, the three main loci of the outbreak — Modan said that the first incident, in Arabe on March 21, was most likely caused by the leakage of low levels of hydrogen sulphide gas that had built up in a faulty outdoor latrine next to the school.

Modan said that the Atlanta team further subdivides the Arabe incident into two separate parts: the first 11 girls who were taken ill before the school recess period, and a second, larger wave of girls who felt sick after being informed of the first group's illness.

The second wave, two days later, in girls' schools in Jenin, Metuloun and Bukin, may have been triggered by "any kind of smell" and was the result of anxiety, he said.

The third wave, several days later in a neighbourhood in eastern Jenin, was a panic reaction caused by a car giving off smelly exhaust fumes while passing through town, Modan said. The final wave, in Hebron, Yaffa and Anabta, he said, was caused by "psychogenic factors only."

While the Atlanta report states clearly that there was no evidence of victims faking their symptoms, Modan noted that in Yaffa, south of Hebron, "all the cases developed within two hours and this indicates the presence of a learned response."

But he also steered clear of labelling any of the cases outright fakes, stressing that the Health Ministry had related to every patient as truly sick and had seen in it that everyone affected was examined and treated at either local or Israeli hospitals.

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Correction  
In the advertisement for this periodical appearing in last week's issue, incorrect prices were given. The correct prices are given in an advertisement in this issue on p. 18.

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THESE PAST WEEKS the term "tolerance" has come up with greater frequency than before, and for obvious reasons: we have the feeling — not always expressed in words — that general questions have been excessively discussed in public.

In the light of this feeling and its utterances we might say: "If only there were a stronger spirit of tolerance among us..." but when we say so, we ought to make it clear to ourselves what tolerance really signifies and whether we should be satisfied with its general meaning or a meaning defined by historical thought-processes.

We must always bear in mind Goethe's words that tolerance is just a transient attitude, since it necessarily leads us to taking cognizance of a person who holds views that we do not accept, and to tolerate means to suffer offence. We have somewhat paraphrased Goethe's dictum, but without distorting the general trend of his ideas.

THIS HAD to be said, for the word tolerance is derived from the root "to tolerate" — "to suffer," "to bear," which also implies "to stand up to exceptional conditions," the same as one says that a body is resistant to, or tolerates, materials or chemical substances that he abhors; as one speaks, for instance, of tolerance to overdoses of sugar.

Moreover, in history a tolerant attitude was shown by those who held power, for example, the government or the religious establishment, towards those who deviated from the central or prevailing spirit of the times, or towards somebody who in certain circumstances was regarded as belonging to a heretic sect. In this sense, tolerance is conceived as letting live those whose views are not generally accepted, and it is the attitude of the majority towards a subject minority.

Another side of tolerance comes to light when a majority is under restraint, when it may act against heretics through the written word only, and not by fire and sword.

IT IS, THEREFORE, not enough to say so, but we must actually adopt the stand that we also let non-conformists live. It is imperative to clarify the context in which license is granted and it is imperative to insist that the attitude of the authorities — with all their power — is not enough, but that the psychological atmosphere or climate prevailing amongst the populace is not only the concern of the institutional system.

Here we have to define the subject with which we are dealing — tolerance and what lies beyond it — as regards its psychological and ideological motives; whether it is possible to apply it only to beliefs and opinions in which there is a *priori* or *post factum* element of oppression.

Tolerance does not apply to matters which, by their very nature, are uncontroversial. For example, nobody can ask me to be tolerant towards somebody who is convinced that two and two are five, and not four. But there are less clear-cut cases in which it is uncertain whether they definitely belong with the category of unambiguousness. The dividing line between these categories is extremely thin, and this gives rise to difficulties; thus we are sometimes faced with the dilemma of whether we should grant the benefit of the doubt, or whether we should rather examine carefully what belongs to

# Tolerance and beyond

Nathan Rotenstreich reflects on the meaning of the word "tolerance" and its implications in the aftermath of the murder of Emil Grunzweig at a Peace Now demonstration in Jerusalem on February 10.



(Rahmeh Israeli)

the area in which tolerance can be exercised.

We are faced with this problem every day, when various kinds of sects are concerned, or when it is a question of whether one biological or biogenetical doctrine has a decisive advantage over another which in the United States is called "creationism" and which claims equivalence with, if not superiority over, evolutionism.

Wherever we speak of tolerance we are speaking of a permissive attitude towards opinions and their followers which I or those in positions of authority tolerate, even though we do not agree with them.

CONSEQUENTLY, we must examine the question of the motives for a tolerant attitude, which may be different and need not always be compatible.

First of all, it is appropriate to point out that there is tolerance in the proper sense of the term, as opposed to the transformations it undergoes in the course of history, which goes to show that there are spheres in which the multiplicity of attitudes forms part of the sphere itself.

This approach exists, and rightly so, even if we do not agree with the deep saying that certain opposite things are ordained by God (that their context is halachic, but an identical principle stands behind the halacha).

We have to share the view that, although it is not formulated exactly

We could add many more examples, all of which would lead to the conclusion that, even if I am the adherent of a school of beliefs and principles, upon reflection I cannot claim that it incorporates or exhausts all possible approaches to the world and to God. While taking a negative stand, I do not deny the different views, which I reject, and their adherents, or their right to exist.

WHAT I HAVE said about beliefs and views applies likewise to political convictions and opinions. I firmly believe that all human beings are born equal and that this equality should find its expression in daily life and socio-political assessments. Yet the tendency towards egalitarianism may bring about a blurring of the differences between individuals, not only in regard to their qualitative or operative level or standard, but also where varieties in behaviour and attitudes are concerned.

The moral principle of equality may eliminate the different interpretations of that very principle. Neither could the historical aspiration that is derived from the ideal of equality lead — or could already have led — to the conviction that we have discovered the secret of history, nor that we have got only a guideline for a certain form of behaviour. Bolshevism, as it is derived from the doctrine of Marx, bears witness to this.

STILL, IT IS possible for men to take one step further in this context. Not only will they be in the ambiguous position of having a firm belief and at the same time of admitting another conviction that concedes its own limitations, they will be in a position that carries no firm convictions at all, and tolerance will be based on fundamental scepticism or even indifference. This is always possible. Also, this problem of the contrast between firm conviction and uncommitted scepticism belongs within the sphere of disputes between beliefs and opinions. In this context the question of outstanding ideological and educational importance is what is better — scepticism or fanaticism which, by definition, knows no bounds?

HERE WE MUST say something about the phenomenon of fanaticism, especially since fanaticism exists in various spheres, both in religion and in public life. Fanaticism is certainly a characteristic trait of the adherent of beliefs and opinions, who does not see any limits to his commitment and of the object to which he is committed. It happens sometimes that a fanatic is regarded with admiration for his unconditional devotion to his cause.

But the man is respected for his loyalty only, and not for his beliefs and opinions; only the unwavering faith as such is the object of admiration, for there can be few people whose actions are dictated by their convictions and whom we cannot describe as being blindly faithful.

Furthermore, if one respects a fanatic, one does so, not for the sake of the object of his commitment, but only for his motivation, which means that one divides human nature into different basic elements, attributing the greatest importance to one — loyalty — without weighing in one's mind the content and intention of such commitment.

Therefore, the tolerance of fanatics is perhaps a futile dialogue, but it makes us see beyond the blind

faith and turn our attention to its underlying principles and ideas. And when we come to the sphere of ideas, we cannot escape the duality of argumentation and rejection, with which we began our deliberations.

Thus, when we speak of recognition, we really speak of ascribing importance to two aspects: recognizing the subject matter and recognizing the person who adheres to certain beliefs and views. Even if the latter are rejected by me or are not acceptable by me *a priori* and *a posteriori*, the fact that a person or persons adhere to them gives me pause, since I recognize or have to recognize that human beings are involved, and human beings are not motivated solely by instincts.

To fallow ideals is also part and parcel of the essence and status of man, and, since I respect man, I also respect what guides or what is intended to guide his stand and his behaviour. In a certain way, the recognition and appreciation of man are the minimal basis for tolerance, yet in the complex human situation one may disregard even this elementary component of that complexity.

IT IS PRECISELY in this context that the question as to the limits of appreciation arises. I do not and need not respect a person who does not acknowledge the existence of his neighbour, and therefore freedom of opinion may not be conceded to Nazis, since they denied others their freedom and deprived of their human status the individual Jews and the Jewish community in all its generations. In the generation of Nazi activity this deprivation had a quasi-ideological basis, ruling supreme.

Consequently, respect for man as a matter of principle does not alter one's attitude to a man's views, it is part of one's beliefs and opinions. With all reservations, the rejection of an opinion does not imply the rejection of the person who holds it. Thus, just as this idea became important in connection with religion, where tolerance had its beginnings, it is likewise important where it is a matter of social and political convictions — of what is called ideologies.

THESE SUMMARY reflections — and no doubt they require further elaboration — are dedicated to the memory of Emil Grunzweig. Emil's personality was a combination of intellectual alertness with a commitment to humanitarian, educational, social and Jewish affairs. This is a very happy combination for which we have the highest regard.

The last theoretical conversation between us was about Nazi science, and we talked about the book of the famous, recently-deceased psychiatrist Alexander Mitscherlich, which contains source material on Nazi medicine. In retrospect, one can be bewildered by the coincidence that this was the subject of our last conversation.

The horror at this assassination is real and cannot be uprooted. If we say that this murder has opened our eyes to the implications of fanaticism, this might mean that the death of a man is instrumental to processes — which would be blasphemy. Man is no instrument and must not be regarded as a means for an end, whether a *priori* or *post factum*.

Yet, if we do not keep our eyes wide open, the horror will beget a catastrophe.

The writer has been the incumbent of the Ahad Ha'am chair in philosophy at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

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# Legacies of war

Much discomfort about the war in Lebanon and its aftermath has been expressed by Israel's writers. The Post's Marsha Pomerantz reports.

NEARLY 500 Israelis have died since the Lebanon War began last June. At this writing, 132 of them have died since the war ended in September.

Meanwhile the Saturday afternoon skateboarders at Dizengoff park their limbs in dizzy pirouettes, weather permitting. The constant noise from the nearby factory is disturbing only when you hear it.

A 20-year-old tank commander I know had a problem on Memorial Day: how could he possibly visit his family or attend ceremonies for his dead friends? He phoned one of his friends and they divided tasks among them, so that no bereaved family they were close to would be left out.

Many people feel that the mourning this war is personal, and that "public" is trying to deny its pain.

How can we tell if the apparent difference has a basis in reality? A biologist I asked last December suggested a statistical approach: see whether people last summer took vacations abroad as planned, despite the war. One could check a number of citizens who left the country during that period and compare it with the previous summer if a suitable control group had been located.

I've known the figures, would we know more? Probably not. Nothing feels wrong, and that has led to do with the usual number Israelis in Disneyland last June.

MUCH OF THE unease about the war, and this war in particular, has found a less exact but more profound expression in very recent literature.

One of the first selections to be published was a little pamphlet called *Lebanon: The Other War*. Perhaps a better translation would be "a different kind of war." It includes reports by soldiers on their actions and feelings; essays, including one by Uri Levitan on the psychology of attitudes toward the war and one by Yehoshua Arielev on how the war tested Israeli democracy. And there are poems by Haim Be'er and Dalin Rahikuvitch and prose impressions by S. Yizhar, who calls them "Past-cards" — also a play on the word for "revelations" — from Lebanon.

The book was the subject of a literary evening at Beit Lessin in Tel Aviv recently, moderated by the editor, Rubik Rosenthal. An informal couple of hours in the upstairs basement with 50 or 60 people sitting around glass-topped tables drinking coffee or beer.

Ilan Eshel, the commander who led forces into the Ein Hilwe refugee camp, talked about the attempt to separate civilians from terrorists, though the terrorists were keeping the aid and infirm as hostages. He said that the Norwegian head of the hospital at Ein Hilwe was reported to be sheltering terrorists in the hospital, where there were civilian patients. Complicating matters were rumours that Israeli prisoners were being held there. The head of the hospital insisted there were no terrorists there, but as Eshel's forces approached it, they were fired on from inside.

"I gave an explicit order for tanks to fire on the hospital. And a stream of wounded women and children came out. I ate my heart out." Many times before, trying to prevent civilians being killed he had slaved or stopped the battle to get them out of the line of fire. As a

One difficulty in expressing what is happening to us in and around this war is that words seem to change their meanings. In the same issue of *Hadashim*, novelist Yitzhak Aberbach Orpaz has a rhetorical

poem called "I Won't Forgive You." One line goes like this (translations mine):

"I won't forgive you this: that you sullied many clean words, that when you say 'peace' I prepare a memorial candle." The poem has a very specific political context. It is from a speech Orpaz gave outside the Defense Ministry on September 21, just after the Sabra and Shatilla massacres.

Some meanings change in a very personal context. Here's a selection from a prose piece by someone identified in *Shalom* only as "Ronan." He serves as the spokesman for a friend who lost a leg:

"Last week they were already on the phone from the Defense Ministry. They asked me how I want my ear: long, short, red, blue, or maybe olive drab, automatic, not automatic? 'Automatic?' I shouted into the phone, jumping out of my skin. 'Automatic! Do you know what that word means to me? An automatic burst of fire, that's what it means. A round that goes in one side of the soul, makes a nice narrow little hole and goes out the other side, taking my personal consensus into the next world.' Even now I don't have a consensus. You understand what's happening to me. I understand, it was all for nothing."

A MORE substantial collection of writing about the war is *Levanon: Hamithama He'ahera*, translated as *Lebanon: The Other War*. Perhaps a better translation would be "a different kind of war." It includes reports by soldiers on their actions and feelings; essays, including one by Uri Levitan on the psychology of attitudes toward the war and one by Yehoshua Arielev on how the war tested Israeli democracy. And there are poems by Haim Be'er and Dalin Rahikuvitch and prose impressions by S. Yizhar, who calls them "Past-cards" — also a play on the word for "revelations" — from Lebanon.

The book was the subject of a literary evening at Beit Lessin in Tel Aviv recently, moderated by the editor, Rubik Rosenthal. An informal couple of hours in the upstairs basement with 50 or 60 people sitting around glass-topped tables drinking coffee or beer.

Ilan Eshel, the commander who led forces into the Ein Hilwe refugee camp, talked about the attempt to separate civilians from terrorists, though the terrorists were keeping the aid and infirm as hostages. He said that the Norwegian head of the hospital at Ein Hilwe was reported to be sheltering terrorists in the hospital, where there were civilian patients. Complicating matters were rumours that Israeli prisoners were being held there. The head of the hospital insisted there were no terrorists there, but as Eshel's forces approached it, they were fired on from inside.

"I gave an explicit order for tanks to fire on the hospital. And a stream of wounded women and children came out. I ate my heart out." Many times before, trying to prevent civilians being killed he had slaved or stopped the battle to get them out of the line of fire. As a

result, more of his own men were wounded.

"That sounds like a speech to the Bonds about the good Jewish army," yelled a friend from the audience. Which led to a mild uproar, but didn't change the facts: people who were utterly against the war fought it as well as they could, protecting their own men first, then protecting civilians while capturing or killing terrorists, some of whom were 12-year-olds with guns.

PSYCHOLOGISTS call this wrenching distinction between what you think and what you do "cognitive dissonance." In popular jargon, in the context of war, it's called *survivor's guilt*: shame and cry.

Eshel said one of his roles was to encourage his soldiers before the fighting, but he felt that he had in doing it this time without talking about the justice of the war. He concentrated instead on the technical aspects and on basic humanity to civilians: "No looting, and you give them water even during battle." Someone pointed out that if you concentrate too much on the technical role, you stop being human and become a bolt in an armoured personnel carrier.

"As long as I haven't decided on armed revolt against the regime, I have to live with it," Eshel said. "If I change my mind, things will be different."

"You're being recorded," someone reminded him from the audience.

What about draft resistance? Some were in favour, but novelist S. Yizhar, who spoke later, was very much against it. "If the IDF is weakened, or if there is any doubt about its strength, that's the end of the State of Israel...The army, for now, anyway, has no political policy. Protest must be against the government."

IN HIS ESSAY on psychology, in *Levanon*, Uri Levitan notes that many people who opposed even a limited war when it was only rumoured last May supported it after they had been in the fighting. That is one way to resolve cognitive dissonance. Another way is denial — to go about your business until you are absolutely forced to recognize the split between your attitudes and what you do. If you see your army service as dictated from above, you have less of a problem. If you see it as choice — your own responsibility — you are likely to have more of a conflict.

The trouble with pain-killers, whether they are a new home video system or a long, respectable day's work at the office, is that they reduce the motivation to affect the source of the pain.

In *Shalom* there's a quotation from a kibbutznik at Kfar Hanassi about coming home to normalcy: "Then they'll start with the jokes... and we'll have praisest meetings to identify and mourn, and we'll watch *Little House on the Prairie* and cry and we won't do anything. Because we're chained inside our daily life, our little comforts, and we do everything in tiny steps, hillingly. Until it's too late. After that there won't be any after that."

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DISSENT FROM official Israeli government policy has become respectable since a major U.S. Jewish organization recently expressed serious disagreement with the government's West Bank policy and implied support for the policy of the Labor Party and of the Reagan administration.

"The American Jewish Committee believes that UN Security Council Resolution 242, embraced in the Camp David accords, as applied to the West Bank and Gaza, ought to lead to territorial compromise through negotiations and to full peace between Israel and her neighbors," stated the American Jewish Committee (AJC) in a position paper.

The paper, which took several months to prepare, was issued after long discussions which centered on whether the committee should express public disagreement with the Israeli government. Those who thought so finally received the support of the majority of the leaders of the organization.

"We view acts by Israel which would limit the flexibility necessary to enable the parties to reach agreement on the future status of the areas as being unhelpful to the peace process," read the statement. "Moreover, the AJC shares the concerns of many Israelis that the continuing and indefinite Israeli administration of the West Bank and Gaza, with governance over the lives of more than a million Arabs who are not citizens of Israel, could in the course of time undermine the democratic and humane principles of the State of Israel."

And the statement continued: "The American Jewish Committee believes that in the absence of negotiations concerning the West Bank and Gaza, it may well be that Israel's current settlement policy, if continued, may make withdrawal at a later date no longer a viable option for any Israeli government."

IT IS SURE, the statement expressed support for Israel's basic entry needs, and blasted the Arab camp for its attitudes towards Israel. However, the fact that a major group like the AJC has gone public with such a critical statement of Israel's policies in the West Bank

is a POLICY of silence — and perhaps even of silencing others — which Ethiopian Jewry has continued for over two decades. Some, including leaders who bore responsibility for the subject and now add remorse, say that there were no reasons: religious and ethnic. Others were in addition to security fears and the need to maintain secrecy.

The religious reason cast doubt on the Judaism of Ethiopian Jewry. It was argued while the Interior Ministry consciously and deliberately overlooked an explicit and unequivocal decision of the two rabbinic courts that the Ethiopian Jews were not Jewish. Even if they were, they did not apply to the Law of Return. Only when the Interior Ministry served for about a month as interior minister did it reveal the decision of the two rabbinic courts and instruct that the Law of Return apply to Ethiopian Jews. The Falashas, however, are also good, and widespread people who claim the ethnic factor at least constitutes a reason for neither adding up nor stimulating care for the remains of Ethiopian Jewry.

There are two reasons can no longer be obstacles and the questions asked now are what can be

## Backing off from Begin

By LEON HADAR  
Post New York Correspondent



Rila Hauser... "There is an alternative." (Israel Post)

should serve as a warning sign to all those who believe that all is well in Israel-American-Jewish relations. Rila Hauser, a New York attorney and a moderate Republican activist who is close to the current administration in Washington, is the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the AJC, and is expected to be elected as the chairman of the executive committee of the organization soon. Together with Alfred Moses, a Democratic Party activist, and a former adviser to President Jimmy Carter, she drafted the AJC position paper on the Middle East.

In an interview in her office in Manhattan, Hauser expressed her view that the paper's position vis-à-vis Begin's policies in the West Bank reflects both a growing criticism of Israel's policies among many segments of the American Jewish community, and the willingness to make such criticism public. "Israel is today the main military power in the Middle East, and is not facing any major threats to its security," she asserts. "Therefore, she argues, American Jews, like their Israeli counterparts, feel much more comfortable in airing publicly their disagreement with the Israeli policies."

"No one can argue today that Israel has no choice, no alternative to its policies in the West Bank," she explains. "There is an alternative to the policies aimed at suppressing the rights of the West Bank population, of rejecting their right to self-determination," she continues. Israel, for example, can pursue policies along the lines of the Dayan Plan, which called for Israeli military withdrawal to major strategic points in the West Bank, and for not interfering in the political life of the West Bankers.

"IN ANY CASE, Israel's settlement policies and its current policies towards the Palestinians contradict American Jewish values and American interests, and I believe that they are hurting also Israeli interests," said Hauser. Such policies are aimed at "closing options" in

been eroded as a result of Israel's policies.

The neo-conservatives believed that the American administration, and the political elite, which appreciated Israel's strategic contribution to the U.S., would excuse Israel for its policies in the West Bank, especially since there is no Arab partner for negotiations on the future of those areas. But Hauser finds that that is not the case.

HAUSER, who is a member of the prestigious Council on Foreign Relations and other important political and business bodies, traces a lot of uneasiness about and criticism of Israel's policies among her non-Jewish colleagues. "Of course, there are some anti-Semites," she admits. "But even many non-Jewish friends of Israel express disgust with some of its policies, and regard Israel as an 'aggressor' although they say that they support it 'but...'" Some even call for putting pressure on Israel and ending economic and political aid to the Jewish State.

American Jews have to express their criticism of Israel's policies, including other aspects of those policies, such as Israeli relations with South Africa or Israel's relations with some dictatorial regimes, although she realizes that such policies might play into the hands of Israel's enemies, or create the perception of a divided Jewish community. If American Jews will not express their beliefs vis-à-vis Israel, they will lose their credibility vis-à-vis their non-Jewish colleagues and eventually their effectiveness as a political force, she argues.

"There is also the perception that Begin speaks on behalf of the world Jewish community," she notes. "Well, I did not elect him and he certainly does not speak on my behalf on many issues," she states, referring in particular to Begin's relations with the Fundamentalist Moral Majority group in the U.S. "I don't have any doubt that Begin's embrace of Jerry Falwell alienated the majority of American Jews, who regard Falwell and his group as a major threat to their political position in this country," she argues.

HAUSER is "not sure," however, about the effectiveness of American Jewish views on the political process in Israel. "Begin," despite my disagreement with him, is a democratically elected leader, and it should be left to the Israeli public to make its decision about its leadership," she said, adding that many "frustrated Israelis" approach the Jewish community here, asking its help in their opposition to the Likud government. "Some even suggest that we should cut our financial aid to the Jewish State," she notes.

"The power of the American Jewish community to influence the political decision-making in Israel is very limited," she suggests. What the American Jewish community can and should do, she said, is to try to influence the perception of Israelis, especially of members of the Israeli political elite, of American attitudes towards Israel. American Jews are much more familiar with the situation in Israel than Israelis are with the American political process, and Israelis should be aware of the limits to their support in the U.S.

She believes, for example, that Moshe Arons' experience as ambassador here gave him the right perspective for American and American-Jewish relations with Israel — a perspective many Israeli leaders and opinion-makers should have.

And she believes that there is one constant factor in the American-Israeli relationship with Israel since the birth of the Jewish State: the American leadership continues to support the partition of historical Palestine between Jews and Arabs, and will not accept any Israeli policies aimed at annexing the West Bank and Gaza.

"We are at a crucial point in American-Israeli relations," argues Hauser. "Israeli and American policies are on a collision course." Hussein's current refusal to enter the peace process should not mislead the Israelis. "The Palestinian issue will remain alive, and when the dust settles American-Israeli disagreement on the settlement issue will become obvious to any objective observer."

degeneration are doing away with them. The stories told by the few who come here are positively hair-raising. And so we have nothing to lose from launching an open campaign for the rescue and aliya of Ethiopian Jewry.

THERE IS a sensitive moral question here: are we entitled through such open activity to endanger this group? Are we entitled to take their fate in our hands? Perhaps we will cause them greater, and immediate, harm by open activity?

Ethiopian Jewry is being destroyed. We are obliged to put an end to the silence and to speak out, with a mighty cry, before the whole world.

The Israel Government should approach the U.S. Government with a call and an appeal, open and direct, that it exert all its strength and influence to enable Ethiopian Jewry to come here. Not in hiding, not secretly and not on uncharted paths.

The aliya of Ethiopian Jewry must be given "expedited wings," as was the case with the aliya of Yemenite Jewry. And time is pressing — very pressing.

The writer is chairman of EIC (Citizens for the Prevention of Emigration) and a former director-general of the Jewish Agency.

## End the silence on Falashas

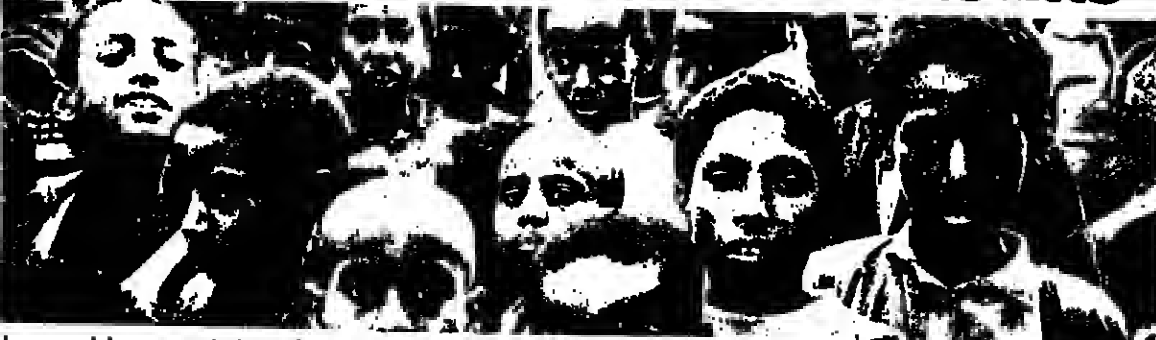


Photo by Louis Rapoport

By SHMUEL LAHIS

done and how can it be neglected. The system of security-oriented secrecy for saving these Jews has exhausted itself, especially in view of the high level of penetration of the media everywhere. The special committee for saving Ethiopian Jews in the US has long since refrained from co-opting in the matter of secrecy, and does not recognize this need only, naturally, does not honour it. This foundation of factual secrecy on the spot has therefore been completely done away with long ago.

Experience and reality have shown that after a certain point there is neither value nor validity in quiet diplomacy or secret dealings.

Up to ten years ago, the same quiet, secret system was used with regard to Soviet Jewry. I am not claiming that that was not right at the time. But such activity is, by its very nature, restricted with regard to scope and possibilities.

It was realized that no further progress would be made, strong and open pressure was put on the Soviet Union with the help of the U.S. The results were indeed surprising and unexpected — and they would never have been achieved through quiet and secret methods.

We must learn from the wisdom of experience. The same lesson now applies to Ethiopian Jewry.

"Drop-by-drop" aliya, in the words of President Yitzhak Nuvon at the Sigud festival of Ethiopian Jewry last November, places in jeopardy some 25,000 Jews still remaining there. There is a real danger that under current practices, the time is not far off when there will be nobody left to save, nobody to bring to Israel.

Their grave position brings us to the inevitable conclusion that in spite of the considerable danger involved, we have nothing to lose. They are almost literally facing physical destruction. Terror and



Thirty-four people were killed and 72 injured when PLO terrorists attacked a bus and went on a shooting rampage along the coastal road in March 1978.

## The big PLO whitewash

By SHMUEL KATZ

THE IGNORANCE displayed by today's world statesmen about elementary, often crucial, facts — particularly in foreign affairs — has lost the power to astonish. The Middle East, about which they all pontificate so readily, is especially fertile field for their futilities. Most important here inevitably are the pronouncements of American spokesmen, directly involved as they are in its problems.

Two illuminating examples of recent years spring to mind. Former Secretary of State Alexander Haig in putting up a defence of the Saudi Arabians' unwillingness to accept an American deterrent task force on their soil, explained that the Saudis had bitter recollections of their subjection to colonial rule. It so happens that they never were under any colonial rule. On the contrary, Saudi Arabia itself has repeatedly forced its own rule upon weaker Arab peoples.

President Carter manifested an ignorance of much greater significance. His escort on a tour of Jerusalem in 1979 (Ariel Sharon) told him that the Kingdom of Jordan was Palestine, eastern Palestine, originally included in the British Mandate. Mr. Carter was flabbergasted. He turned to his companion, National Security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski. "Is this true?" he asked. (Brzezinski could not but confirm the news.)

Mere human ignorance, however, cannot possibly explain a brief statement made recently by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. Following the breakdown of the talks between King Hussein and Yasser Arafat, Shultz accused the Arab states of having "made a mistake" in recognizing the PLO as the "sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people."

This charge is equivalent to describing as a mistake a father's acknowledgement of the paternity of his begotten son. It was the Arab states which created the PLO — in its component parts and nurtured it as their agency for building up a constant terror front in the campaign to weaken and ultimately destroy Israel. The PLO's "Palestinian Covenant", setting out that aim of destruction, is no more than a codification of the purpose of the Arab states.

After all, in 1948 (16 years before 1967, to annihilate Israel, when confident leaders announced that their invasion of Western Palestine was designed to destroy the embryo Jewish State, root and branch. All they asked of the Arabs living in the area was to get out of the way until victory was won.

After their second attempt, in 1967, to annihilate Israel, when they publicly proclaimed their purpose, the Arab leaders came to the conclusion that the image of a large nation, sprawled over 14 million sq. km. of territory trying to crush the minuscule Jewish State, was not pleasing to the Western eye. They consequently applied camouflage. Onto the centre of the stage was brought the small "Palestinian people," described as having been driven out of its homeland by Zionist aggression, fuelled by Western imperialism. The prestigious Egyptian journal *Al-Masara* (December 1968) explained:

"The masses of the Palestinian people are only the advance-guard of the Arab nation... a plan for raising world opinion in stages, as it would not be able to understand or accept a war by a hundred million Arabs against a small state."

THE INFRASTRUCTURE and the auxiliary services for building the PLO were provided from the beginning by the Arab states. Finance came from the wealthy oil states, with the Saudis contributing an ever-increasing part.

Not least significant were the outpourings of approbation and applause throughout the Arab states at every new murder of Israeli civilians by the PLO.

The PLO needed the Arab states official "recognition" after its expulsion from Jordan in order to block Hussein's claim to "represent the Palestinian people." That recognition, at the Rabat Conference (October 1974) was fortified by a renewed unanimous pledge — to support the PLO in all spheres and at all levels. This pledge was repeated frequently in later years by Arab leaders.

They thus solemnly reaffirmed their acceptance of their share of responsibility for the PLO's future outrages.

Meanwhile, the PLO had become a valued client also of the USSR, which provided officers' training courses in Eastern Europe; and became the PLO's major supplier of arms of all kinds.

Is there need now to recount how the PLO, so lavishly funded, and equipped, grew in power and influence, how — in addition to its central role as the thrusting Arab sword against Israel — it now developed two other major roles? In collaboration with Syria, it served as the main force for the destruction of Lebanon and its Christian society;

and in evident collaboration with the Soviets, it became the hub of international terror, reacting out from Beirut to the whole world. Until its power was broken by Israel in 1982.

EVIL AS the purpose of the Arabs has been promoting the terrorist movement, and gruesome as has been its execution, it does reflect a purpose perceived as the "right" of the Arab race and as serving the greater glory of Islam. What moral warrant is there for the permissive, the benevolent attitude of the U.S. towards that undertaking? Throughout all the years of PLO rampage, not once did the U.S. utter a word of reproach or disavowal of the Arab states' support for, and participation in PLO acts.

On the contrary, nobody doubted that the U.S. "recognized" the PLO as the "sole representative," etc. The only obstacle to its actually negotiating with the PLO was its undertaking to Israel (in return for Israel's painful concessions in Sinai in 1975); and how irksome Washington found it to honour that restraint!

U.S. diplomacy, however, went far beyond whitewashing. It kept up sustained pressure on Israel to refrain from significant action against the PLO. This indeed sums up its behaviour on Lebanon throughout the years of PLO murder, rape and international subversion.

The U.S. was unable to prevent Operation Peace for Galilee last year, but it did its utmost to weaken it and to frustrate its salutary consequences. None of the PLO barbarities towards the Lebanese people between 1975 and 1982, which came to light during the operation, evidently weakened in the least Washington's resolve to cushion the defeat of the PLO.

The thrust of this policy has been maintained to this day — throughout the painful negotiations between Israel and Lebanon. With relentless consistency, Washington has tried to block every Israeli proposal to ensure the peace and security of Southern Lebanon and of northern Israel and to help put teeth into Lebanese independence in the Syrian and PLO encroachment.

WHAT GEORGE SHULTZ has glimpsed is not an "Arab mistake." It is an abysmal American blunder. It is the historic continuing absurdity of U.S. policy in the Middle East: a world powered to the coattails of Arab ambitions and fantasies.

## Secretarial help



U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz meets with Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shimon in Jerusalem.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz may spend up to three weeks in the Middle East, on his first trip to our region, which began last Monday, in Cairo.

The Secretary's avowed goal is to help bring about a rapid withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon, but U.S. sources say he may also try convincing Israel to freeze settlement on the West Bank, thus in hopes of bringing Jordan into negotiations on the future of the territories, with or without a PLO mandate.

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# Scholarship for the masses

TO THE OUTSIDER, Israel's academic community would appear to be obsessed with publishing. Indeed, there is more academic publishing in Israel per person than anywhere else in the world. Over 100 new titles are published here each year, even though many scholars publish their works abroad.

So committed to academic publishing were Israeli scholars that in 1929, a year generally noted for its riots, the four-year-old Hebrew University, with a student body of 200, decided to set up its own press, which was named for the university's then president, J.L. Magnes. "The Land of Israel is in many respects far from being in vital touch with the great world of scholarship," wrote Magnes, "and it is therefore essential for scholars of the university to maintain contact through their works with their colleagues throughout the world."

ACADEMIC PUBLISHING by definition need not be financially profitable or aimed at a mass audience. Works for publication are screened by a distinguished, high-level committee of university professors.

Yet, ironically, in Israel, quite a few university publications have outsold their commercial counterparts — running into the fourth, fifth or even tenth editions. (A first edition usually runs between 1,000 and 2,000 copies.)

Even in absolute terms, scholarly books in Hebrew often sell as well as, or better than, similar books published in English by large university presses. Dictionaries, books on the Bible, Jewish history and Judaism sell very well to the victim of the Israeli population that is devoted to books.

Over two-thirds of the academic

Books published by Israel's academic presses are a feature of this year's Jerusalem International Book Fair. Barbara Sufer discusses why there is so much scholarly writing in Israel, and says that some of it has a wide appeal among the general public.

publishing in Israel is in Hebrew. Because of the large concentration of foreign-language translators and editors here, numerous books are also published in English, Arabic, Spanish and French. Israeli publications in Arabic make their way, through "informal" channels, to libraries in the Arab world.

WHY IS so much scholarly publication taking place?

"Although 80 per cent of the Jews live in the Diaspora, 80 per cent of the Jewish scholars in the world now live in Israel," explains Henny D. Yehoshua, managing director of the Magnes Press, which publishes between 80 and 100 new titles each year.

The immigration in the 1970s of Jewish intellectuals from the Soviet Union has triggered a wealth of publications about Soviet Jewry. The latest in the series is the Magnes title *In Search of Self* (David Patai, editor).

Here the thinking and aspirations of the prime-movers of the Soviet Jewish aliyah movement discuss issues such as the participation of Jews in human rights movements and the pros and cons of immigration.

The Magnes Press has published over 1,500 books, most of which have dealt with Jewish and Middle East subjects. The press, which often participates in joint ventures with funding bodies at presses abroad, makes a modest profit and authors

receive 15 per cent royalties on the sales price of each volume.

TEL AVIV University does not have its own press, but instead publishes in cooperation with various commercial houses, giving their publications an eclectic look. *The Internal Struggle Within the Palestinian Movement 1929-1939* by Yuval Annun-Channa, for example, looks like a thriller, with an armed, keffiyeh-wearing Arab fighter in full colour on the cover.

Inside is the carefully documented history of the power brokerage within the Arab nationalist movement in Palestine. It is typical of the books published by the high-power Shilon Centre for Middle Eastern and African Studies at Tel Aviv University. In a different vein, the university teamed up with Hakhshutz Hanevuchad to produce T. Riechner's *Manuscript* of poetess Lea Goldberg.

One of the newest and most impressive Tel Aviv University books is a handsome coffee table volume edited *The Conquest of Lachish by Sennacherib*, by David Ussishkin. Here we see the culmination of history, Bible, geography and archaeology that Israeli scholars use so adeptly.

HISTORY of a more modern sort is recorded in three books of oral history and local stories published recently by the University of Haifa. Researchers have put together two

books on the history of Beit She'an and Shlomi, to capture modern history before it slips through our fingers.

Bar-Ilan University published 14 books last year, all related to Judaism and history of Israel. Israel's religious university has been publishing books since 1978, under the direction of Miriam Drori.

Neither the Technion nor the Weizmann Institute has its own press, although the Weizmann does publish science textbooks for schools. Even the veteran Magnes Press has shied away from scientific books, because of the need for frequent revisions. However, a Magnes Press sister company, Mount Scopus Publications, is about to publish a science series for young readers.

## Five friends

German readers have shown a marked loss of interest in books on Jewish and Israeli subjects since the Lebanon War, publisher Heinz Bleicher told reporters in Jerusalem. Bleicher has been in Israel for the capital's international book fair.


Bleicher, 60, was recently awarded the Medal of Merit of the German Federal Republic for his work on behalf of Christian-Jewish understanding.

In another event associated with the Book Fair, the Friend of Jerusalem medal was awarded to five participating publishers by Mayor Teddy Kollek. Recipients were Arthur Rosenthal, president of Harvard University Press; Paul Feller of Feller & Simons; Van der Heyden of the Dutch publishing house Elsevier; Gerhard Kurtze, president of Grossman Verlag; and Yehzekel Steinitzky of Israel.

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## Reading right to left

Israeli publisher ASHER WEILL reviews the latest developments in the hard-pressed local book industry on the occasion of the Jerusalem Book Fair.



well as pre-publication serialization. The three are Schocken, owned by Hachetz, Maariv Book Guild, and Edanim, partially owned by Yehudi Aharonov. These three houses publish such authors as S.Y. Agnon, Yehuda Amichai, A.B. Yehoshua, Martin Buber (Schocken); Ephraim Kishon, Golda Meir, Yigael Yadin (Maariv); Chaim Herzog, Moshe Dayan, Ahbu Eilat, Shimon Peres, Ezer Weizman, Chaim Topol (Edanim).

Another publisher in this group who has grown enormously during the last few years (Revivim, owned and directed by Yehuda Schiff). This company also has extensive printing interests and has recently acquired the equipment of the bankrupt Japhet Press which had gained an international reputation for its high-quality printing, counting among its clients Random House, Harper and Row, Macmillan, Weidenfeld and Nicolson, Putnam and Hamlyn.

THE ONLY purely private company of the five is Zmora, Bitan, known by its Hebrew acronym Zaban. This was formed by the merger of three publishers, each of whom brought with him his own list. Two of them are Ohad Zmora, who doubles as the weekly magazine editor of *Davar* and whose father founded a distinguished literary house called *Machbarat Le'asfrut*, and Asher Bitan who previously had an imprint under his own name. The third partner, Oded Modan has recently broken away with his own imprint of Lewin-Epstein and, together with Ruth Sirkis, Israel's most prolific cookery-book writer, has created the *Bayit Yagon* imprint.

Another group of publishers whose output of books is relatively small compensates for this by concentrating on major multi-volume series of reference books or on "big-name" authors, so that their total sales certainly elevate them into the top rank. Three are associated with newspapers and can call upon the backing of extensive advertising, editorial coverage and publicity, as

SOME PUBLISHERS have become well-known internationally although their names may be virtually unknown to the average Israeli book-buyer. Prominent among them is the Jerusalem Publishing House run by Shlomo Galun (known as three continents as "Yash") who has specialized in books on the Holy Land. Yash himself has crossed the Rubicon dividing publishers and writers and has written several of his own books, *The Glory of the Holy Land*, *The Glory of Jerusalem*, etc., with superb photographs by publisher-turned-photographer, Antonius van der Heyden of Elsevier Publishing Company, Amsterdam.

The Jerusalem Publishing House has recently woken up to the local market but its first Hebrew book, *Moroccan Cooking* by Rivka Levy-Mallul, has sold a staggering 60,000 copies in one year — the proportional equivalent of 4.5 million copies in the U.S. — and hardback at that.

Among other publishers who will be courting foreign visitors at the current Jerusalem Book Fair are Carta, Sadan and Doron. The first of these has gained an international reputation in cartography, and its maps can be found in hundreds of books published in many languages all over the world.

Over the last few years, Carta has branched out into general publishing and has launched an English-language book list together with *The Jerusalem Post* for books aimed at both the international market and the English-reading local population. Among Carta successes are their Israel touring guides and road maps, Walter Frank's *Israel Gardening Encyclopedia*, Alex Berlyne's *With Prejudice and Street* three being regular *Post* columnists.

Sidan and Doron are two small publishers who have carved out a special niche for themselves. Sidan publishes a very successful line of illustrated books, often with particular Christian appeal, such as *Jesus in the Holy Land*, aimed at a popular market. Doron has made a list and at the same time has made a special impact with its guides for divers — one on the Red Sea and one on the Caribbean.

Several publishers who have begun operations only during

the last two or three years are already having an impact on the local book scene. One of these is Adama, which recently launched a 78-week partwork series called *Man and Woman*. Another is Dutton Press, with an eclectic list from architecture to the Hebrew editions of the Sidoune romance series.

Kinneret is owned by a husband and wife team, Talna Alayon and Yoram Rose, and, according to Barbara Rogan, Israel's top literary agent, "is probably the latest-growing publisher in Israel"; it is specializing in translated fiction and non-fiction.

Idea (rhymes with Medea) specializes in professional books on taxation, law, accountancy, etc. and is now starting a list of quality fiction. Finally, *Mruvvin*, a glossy Playboy-type monthly magazine, is launching a publishing house under the same name specializing in translated literature.

A SAD NOTE in closing: Mordechai Bernstein, the doyen of Israel's publishers and president of the Israel Publishers Association since its inception, died a few weeks ago at the age of 92. His forceful character and dynamic personality, as well as his familiar shock of white hair, were an essential part of every Jerusalem Book Fair since the first.

He was representative and spokesman for Israel of the International Publishers' Association even before many of Israel's present publishers were born. He was chairman of Dvir Publishing House for decades and began publishing paperback books in Israel long before Alan Lane had the same idea at Penguin. He wrote several books and plays one of which, *Daughters of the Kibbutz*, was published in English, Italian, Japanese and Korean.

Remember Bernstein taking a flying leap onto a rapidly moving escalator to join an extremely attractive Dutch woman publisher at the annual meeting of the International Publishers' Association in Amsterdam in 1966 when he was 70 years old? All in all, he was an unforgettable character whose contribution to the annals of Israeli publishing is probably greater than that of any other individual.

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SEVERAL MONTHS ago, I interviewed a six-year-old girl who told me that she would like to be a pilot when she grows up. I was not surprised. In fact, she had no illusions. But if Col. Amira Dotan, the new commander of the Women's Corps, has her way, little Maya and her peers may well find a few more doors open to them in the army when they reach draft-age. Already, there are many more options for women in the army than ever before.

"Theoretically," Dotan explains, "women can do anything in the army except fight. Theoretically." In fact, women usually end up in clerical positions. But this is going to change once women realize that the modern age is more technologically oriented and switch over to technical fields, in which they could prove useful first in the army, and then in civilian life.

There are, however, two major obstacles: the education system and the army. Today's school system still enhances the age-old myths of what girls are supposed to learn and this usually does not include technological pursuits. (Naturally, these clinging norms are further reinforced by parents who still regard careers for women unfavorably.)

The army conscripts women for only two years while men serve three. This disparity of service means that it is unprofitable for the army to train women soldiers for jobs they will carry out for only a brief period of time.

Dotan seems eager to rise to the challenge. After speaking with her for an hour, I am convinced that she will succeed. At 35, with an ongoing distinguished army career, she is raising three children and completing a master's thesis in psychology as well. She radiates quiet strength and calm conviction. She knows the obstacles by heart and will gently dismantle them one by one. And then some. "I don't see the army as a separate entity, but as part of the growing-up process of every citizen. We all wear the same uniform but this does not mean that we are all the same. I would like to see that when a woman leaves the army, she is better able to play a role in society. There are some myths to shatter. At any rate, one of the most wonderful things about our army is that we don't rest on our laurels but are always open to change from below. If a female soldier has an idea for improving or for doing something more efficiently, we are ready to listen. This is wonderful precisely because it shows that this is the people's army. There are its messages in every matter, thinking, action — all without giving up who you are and without compromising on things you believe in."

Dotan emphasizes again and again her thesis that "equal is not equivalent" — equality between the sexes should not result in uniformity between the sexes. After all, even all women are not the same. "If a woman wants to be a mechanic and we need a mechanic and she is suited to the task then by all means, let her become a mechanic. The process is not yet crystallized. We have a new slogan: 'women ahead.' We want to see female soldiers integrated in all fields if they are suitable and if they want it. No coercion. I want to promote the subject of women both in and out of the army."

But she wants women to avoid the pitfalls of "equivalence," and feels that women should be trained differently from men. In the past, when women were allowed to train as pilots, they failed. Dotan is determined that the next time around, women will succeed. "I don't think that the process of acceptance of women should be the same as that of men. We'll also have to decide where these pilots will serve. But I think we can do it."

The army is undeniably male. The concept itself is male. An 18-year-



## Backroom soldiers



Women commanding officers in 1949.

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The army is undeniably male. The concept itself is male. An 18-year-



An accepted form of military service for women.

Theoretically, women in Israel's army can do everything except fight. But in recent years, the possibilities for women playing their part in technologically oriented tasks have been somewhat limited. Col. Amira Dotan (picture on left), the new commander of the Women's Corps, aims to change this. "We want to see female soldiers integrated in all fields," she tells The Jerusalem Post's Liora Moriel.

giving women soldiers other alternatives. "Our job is simply and truly to give direction and educate, so that we should keep our sexual identity without giving up equality of position, status or terms of service."

Recently, Dotan points out, the Prime Minister's adviser on the status of women, Nitzan Shapiro-Lihai, tabled a motion in the Knesset to mandate equal time in the army, whereby both men and women will serve for three years, and women will not stop doing reserve duty at the age of 24 (the new cut-off age for women has yet to be decided.)

If this becomes law, as Dotan clearly hopes it will, then perhaps women will have to go to more diverse positions than those available today. Furthermore, Dotan is now studying the 1978 report of the committee on the status of women in Israel, to see which recommendations have been implemented, which have not — and why. Also, since the Knesset approved all the committee's recommendations, Dotan wants to see how those which were not implemented can be adapted to 1983 so that they could all be carried out.

"I look very favourably upon the advancement of women soldiers during this period in their lives called 'army' in terms of their self-esteem. We must not allow them to leave the army subordinated."

Because Dotan does not see the army as an island on which draft-age youths are stranded for two or three years but, rather, as part of the ongoing process of growing up in Israel, she looks on the army as a learning experience, the school of life, where a person grapples with problems alone and gets immediate feedback. When this attitude is adopted, Dotan feels, the "student" achieves a sense of independence, maturity and maturation.

She openly admits that this is linked to her vision of Zionism, "Zionism of Being," where people know why they give — and the army is the first place where young people are asked to give, after 18 years of receiving.

To give young women a taste of what doors are now open to them in the army, the Women's Corps has published a pamphlet in which several courses are outlined. Some of the courses are given within the army framework and some are given before the woman enlists (her conscription is thereby postponed). The pamphlet outlines 13 courses, to teach them to be anything from electronic technicians to computer programmers to decoders of air photography reports. Such new fields as airplane mechanics are not yet mentioned.

superficially as a "man" — replete with sloppy attire and coarse voice — so that she feels some congruence between herself and the environment in which she serves."

This all-or-nothing, male/female approach to the problem seems extreme and perhaps even unnecessary in Dotan's view. In fact, she sees the function of the Women's Corps — at least since 1973 — as



Mechanics open door to new challenge.

AS THE SERIES of profiles on Israeli composers in this column is designed not in alphabetical order or according to the comparative importance of the subjects, but in connection with a special occasion — an anniversary or a prize or other honour — the choice this time falls on Josef Tal, the only Israeli recipient of this year's Wolf Foundation Prize.

The Wolf Foundation was created by Ricardo Wolf, who left his native Germany for Cuba before World War I and was appointed that country's ambassador to Israel in 1961, retiring in 1973 and settling in Israel until his death two years ago at the age of 93. A noted chemist and inventor, as well as a philanthropist, Dr. Wolf established the foundation in 1975 "to promote science and art for the benefit of mankind. Each year, six international awards are presented to outstanding personalities in the fields of physics, agriculture, chemistry, mathematics, medicine and the arts — the latter being allotted this year to music. In addition to the international prizes, the fund also awards scholarships and research grants to Israelis.

Tal will share the honour (and the financial award) with Vladimir Horowitz and Olivier Messiaen.

JOSEF TAL, was born in 1910 near Poznan but was brought up in Berlin, where he also finished his studies. He came to this country in 1934 and joined Kibbutz Ashdot Ya'acov in the Jordan Valley. The

## The non-conformist

MUSIC & MUSICIANS / Yohanan Bochm

kibbutz had no use for a pianist and a harpist, but the secretariat took care to assign him only to work that would not hurt his fingers.

In 1936 he joined the staff of the Palestine Conservatoire in Jerusalem, founded by Emil Hauser, to teach piano and composition. After the founding of the state, he directed the Israel Academy of Music in the capital for a number of years, and in 1951 also became a lecturer in music appreciation at the Hebrew University. In 1961 he founded the Centre for Electronic Music as an independent institution within the university, serving in some years also as chairman of its department of musicology.

A prolific composer, Tal quickly became known as one of the outstanding personalities in this field, and his many prizes and awards bear witness to the reputation he acquired in these years.

Many commissions over the years added valuable works to his ever-growing catalogue which includes several operas. The first of these was the highly dramatic *Soul at Exile* in 1957. It was followed by *Amnon and Tamara* (1961), *Aschmedai*, commissioned by the



Hamburg Opera and premiered there in 1971; *Masada 967*, first performed at the Israel Festival in 1973; and *Die Versuchung* ("The Temptation"), written for the State Opera in Munich (1976).

Six piano concertos — three of them with magnetic tape — indicate

his instrumental preference, but he has also written concertos for the cello, the flute, and the viola. Three symphonies, three string quartets, compositions for a variety of instruments and ensembles, cantatas and ballet music make up an oeuvre which attests to his importance as a composer.

THOUGH HE WAS the first Israeli composer to occupy himself with the new medium of electronics, using it widely in many of his compositions after 1961, Tal did not make it his exclusive means of expression. The same applies to the 12-note system with which he experimented, but which he did not accept as the one and only method of composing.

Although he chose many subjects from the Bible or Jewish history, he did not conform to the general trend in the early decades of Israeli composition which, trying to find a synthesis between Eastern and Western musical idioms and traditions, resulted in a hybrid called "Mediterranean style" which may prove to be short-lived. A ceaseless researcher and independent thinker, Tal chooses his own language and goes his lonely way, always open to new ideas and vistas.

In the traditionally-conditioned listener, Tal's music may sound contemporary if not avant-garde; but his sincerity and his total commitment to his music convinces one that here is a composer of stature and value who has not earned his international reputation without reason.

## War's main victims

BETWEEN ACTS / Joan Burstein

THE ISRAELI FILM, *The Last Winter*, which stars Americans Kathleen Quinlan and Stephen Macht, is scheduled to open here. Shot on a budget of \$700,000, the feature marks the first attempt by locals to cash in on the international market by working in English with known stars.

The film's director, Riki Shalach, is now in the process of organizing another production based on the same concept. He has already imported an American scriptwriter who is putting Hollywood touches on a scenario written for actor Assi Hanegebi. The new film, political in theme, will again be produced by the Kotsky, Lerner and Gorfing team, whose idea is to once again pre-sell the movie abroad to cover costs.

The film's story line comes from director Dan Wolman. It was turned into a short scenario and purchased by Shalach.

The story of two women who both identify the same soldier — missing in action — as their husband, interested Shalach, because he believes that in this country it is the mothers and wives who are most affected by war.

THE YOUTH MUSIC Centre in Tel Aviv-Jaffa is currently conducting a campaign to increase student enrolment.

The centre was founded 25 years ago, when Jaffa was populated with many new immigrants from all over the world, but especially from Bulgaria and Romania. "The families had a rich musical background," says centre director Dvora Weinstein. So the centre, then situated in a series of tem-

porary buildings, grew and grew. Finally, the municipality found finance and Philip J. Levine, who donated the money for a permanent facility, specially designed so there would be no shared walls between rooms. That way, one child could practise trumpet while next door, another played percussion instruments. Two large halls were also used for rehearsals and concerts.

Currently the centre has 500 students, who come two or three times a week, for a total of three to eight hours.

Most of the teachers are immigrants, either from the West or the Soviet Union. All are professional musicians, who regularly play with the country's top orchestras.

All children are tested for ability and promise as soon as they apply to the centre. Those accepted then begin to learn theory and take lessons. After half a year, they graduate into a "sections" orchestra and then, if they continue to progress, move into the centre's big orchestra, which annually performs at 30 to 60 festivals and concerts in Israel, and at least once abroad.

"This is not like a conservatory, where any child can study music," says Weinstein. "They have to be good to study here. And if they're very good, we give them two lessons a week for the regular price." This is ISL 300 a year, including an instrument, and is adjusted to family income and number of children per family studying at the centre. "No child with talent is turned away because of financial considerations," says Weinstein.

Graduates of the centre can today be found playing in almost every orchestra in the country.

## Stained glass triptych

By MEIR RONNEN  
Post Art Editor

A huge triptych in stained glass by artist Mordecai Ardon is to be installed in the upper foyer of the Jewish National and University Library at Givat Ram in Jerusalem. Ephraim Lin, the volunteer coordinator of the project, announced last week.

Covering an area of some 100 square metres in a floor-to-floor installation 6.5 metres high, the triptych will be bigger than the Chagall Windows at the Hadassah Hospital synagogue — and is being made by the same craftsman, Charles Marq of Rheims.

The windows, an interpretation of a passage from *Isaiah*, will cost more than \$500,000. It is being financed by the sale of a limited, signed and numbered edition of 150 scale replicas, printed by Aray of Paris in a 26-colour silkscreen process on 8mm plexiglass. Each of the \$6,000 replicas, one of which was on show at the library yesterday, is mounted in its own lighting system.

Purchasers will also get a de luxe book of Ardon's drawings and studies for the project. Any funds raised in excess will be used to create an endowment fund for the library.

Ardon, now in his eighties, is a former director of the Bezalel school and a senior Ministry of Education official. He is donating his labours to mark the 50th anniversary of his arrival in Jerusalem. He now spends most of his time working in Paris.

## Classical music unlimited

By JUDY SIEGEL

Starting on May 1, Kol Yisrael will broadcast 19 hours of almost uninterrupted "serious" music daily on nine of its stations.

The First Programme will be split into AM and FM stations, with the AM set aside for talk programmes, the Open University, and religious, agricultural, immigrants' and school programmes. The FM station will be renamed *Kol Hamusica*, and will broadcast, without commercials from 6 a.m. until 1 a.m. seven days a week. Kol Hamusica will offer only four news bulletins a day.

The programmes will follow a fixed schedule. A five-hour morning concert will begin at 7:05 a.m., followed by an hour of chamber music. A live chamber concert will be broadcast every Wednesday at 10 p.m. Poetry will be heard three times a day, and operas, ballet music and popular classical music is scheduled for 1 p.m. to 3 p.m. every day.

Portraits of composers and performers will be broadcast between 6 p.m. and 7 p.m. The main evening concert will run from 8:30 p.m. to 11 p.m. Foreign-language programs will be broadcast on Fridays between 11 p.m. and midnight.

## At the theatre

An occasional column to indicate what is happening on the Israel stage. The list is not complete and the number of performances varies.

All programmes are in Hebrew unless otherwise stated.

**JERUSALEM**  
THE ASSISTANT — Hana Theatre production of Bernard Shaw's play (Jerusalem Theatre)

**BEIRUT** — Gaby Lavi and Ruth Wadwa in a dramatization of Taharqut and Shalika (Beirut Theatre)

**HAIFA** — Kibbutz Theatre production of *Shalika* (Haifa Theatre)

**WINNERS TAIL** — By Shakespeare (Kibbutz Theatre production)

**TEL AVIV AREA**  
ACTORS VS. ACTRESS — By Peter Hanks (Directed by Tami Todor, Herta and Paul Amir)



Dina Doron

**BEER SHEVA** — *BEER SHEVA* — A play by Dina Doron (Be'er Sheva Theatre)

**HODHA** — *HODHA* — A play by Dina Doron (Hodha Theatre)

**BEER SHEVA** — *BEER SHEVA* — A play by Dina Doron (Be'er Sheva Theatre)

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**BEER SHEVA** — *BEER SHEVA* — A play by Dina Doron (Be'er Sheva Theatre)



Two decades have given Israel Polgati, chairman and general manager of Polgat Enterprises, plenty of time to compare doing business in Israel and in Chile, where the Polgati family also has considerable textile holdings.

"Not only have we been more successful here — but I also have the enormous satisfaction of being able to feel that if the state has contributed to the growth of Polgat — well, Polgat has done its part in contributing to the growth of the state. Polgat is today the largest textile enterprise in Israel."

Although today the plants are scattered between Ashdod, Sderot, Dr. Yehuda, Jerusalem, Migdal Ha'emek, Beersheba and Yavne, Polgat has been largely instrumental in helping Kiryat Gat, a toddlers development town of 4,000 in 1963, grow to 26,000 persons today. The first Polgat plant in Kiryat Gat employed only 200 persons, but today it has a workforce of 6,000. In many ways Kiryat Gat, is a "company town," and quite happy about it.

Part of that "happiness" stems from Polgat's human relations policies. The company pioneered in social benefits for its workers, such

## The Polgat secret of success

as day creches, university scholarship funds for children of all employees, and a special "pen-sioners plant" that operates only four hours a day.

Polgat is the first to admit that he came to Israel (at the insistence of the late Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir, a man not inclined to take "no" for an answer) more out of Zionist duty than to make money. And the first five years were "really rough"; "and we are now in the midst of another rough period," Polgat says. He puts most of the blame on the government's monetary policies.

"If nearly everything else in Israel is linked, why shouldn't income in foreign currency also be linked to the true value of these currencies?"

The problem is particularly aggravating for the group, which did \$80 million in exports last year mainly to European countries, especially England (Marks & Spencer) and to West Germany (C & A). The currencies of these two countries have put in a poor showing lately. Polgat feels that the ex-

By MACABEE DEAN  
Jerusalem Post Reporter



Israel Polgat

change rate insurance scheme falls far short of providing adequate compensation.

"Israeli workers have come a long way in the past decades," Polgat said. "One of our early surveys showed that they spoke 28 different

languages and were new to the work. We had to import experts from abroad to teach them. Today we have our own Made-in-Israel experts, although some have been trained abroad."

At Kiryat Gat Polgat operates an in-plant extension of the local high school and a branch of the Shenkar College of Fashion and Textile Technology.

"The overwhelming majority of our workers are enthusiastic about their work. They take just as much satisfaction in seeing Polgat grow as we in management do."

Israel Polgat is 72 years old, and like the company, he is continuing to grow. Eight years ago, he took up painting and he recommends that everyone should have a hobby.

Polgat's growth stems from many factors. One of the most important is the constant pressure to be one step ahead of the competition in strict quality control and with the latest technological advances.

Returning to the government's monetary policies, Polgat says that this process of "constant op-

grading" costs money, which can only come from adequate profits. At present, about 60 per cent of production is exported. Polgat Enterprises has gradually expanded its own outlets and today has a chain of 15 stores.

One reason for the group's growth is the management's policy of decentralized control. Although general financial and development policies are centralized, each plant is run as an independent unit. "Each plant draws up its own profit and loss statement. This allows it to spot weaknesses and heightens the interest of local management in its work," he said.

Still another reason is vertical integration.

"We are one of the few textile concerns in the world which starts with the basic raw material and processes it upwards, stage by stage, until we have a high-quality fashion product on the racks in the best stores. Our added value reaches 80 per cent. We don't try to compete with cheap textiles from the Far East. Our specialty is offering customers the best and most fashionable goods at the most competitive prices, year in and year out. The customers appreciate it."

## Aridor says his policy is working

Post Knesset Correspondent

Finance Minister Yoram Aridor said last week that the world economic crisis is harming Israel's economy, and stoutly defended the government's policy, saying that it is achieving a number of successes.

Replying to an urgent motion for the agenda by Lahur Knesset Member Gad Ya'acobi at a special Knesset session called during the spring recess, the finance minister also stressed that he has no intention of speeding up the devaluation of the shekel, as this would inevitably speed up inflation.

The finance minister showed little patience for the exporters' complaints that the lag in the devaluation is not giving them enough return in shekels for their exports. "Let them stop telling their fairy tales about the exchange rate affecting their profitability," he said.

Although he admitted that the exchange rate for the dollar is more favorable than the exchange rate for European currencies, he added that the Treasury is giving exporters to Europe whatever compensation it can. He blamed the manufacturers for increasing real wages by 1.5% per cent last year without any parallel increase in productivity, which reduced manufacturers' profits.

Aridor took credit for the



Finance Minister Aridor

Treasury's decision not to juggle export subsidies by selling ornaments to countries that will not pay for them even in three or four years. However, he conceded that arms are being sold to higher-risk countries than before, in an effort to prop up falling exports.

The minister pointed out that the inflation rate has not risen this year over last year's rate, but has remained steady, and that not all of the budget reserve was spent last year, for the first time in many years.

In his motion Ya'acobi listed various elements in what he called the deteriorating economic situa-

tion to which the minister did not relate in his reply. Ya'acobi warned that this year the balance-of-payments gap is approaching \$6 billion, despite the fact that the falling price of crude is saving Israel \$500m.

Ya'acobi called the government's policy of slowing devaluation to slow inflation "a crazy notion." In the past six months, he said, devaluation of the shekel lagged 60 per cent behind sterling and 27 per cent behind the European-currency basket in the first three months of 1983.

The trade balance, not counting fuel, went up from \$99 to \$451 since the Likud came to power in 1977, he said. Prices, Ya'acobi said, have gone up 53 times, while taxes have been increased to "finance the government's bloated expenditure." The fact that taxes this year amount to 54 per cent of the gross national product, whereas they amounted to only 37 per cent in 1981, spells a relative increase of 45 per cent in the tax burden, he said.

Ya'acobi called the treasury policy "suicidal and adventurist," and listed a series of economic and financial measures which he believed could restore the economic balance. The House voted 39-34 not to include the motion in its agenda.

## Cabinet sets up directorate for building nuclear reactor

Post Economic Reporter

The cabinet last week approved in principle the recommendations of the Horev Committee on the construction of nuclear reactors to generate electricity.

The proposal, presented by Energy Minister Yitzhak Moda'i, was approved only by Finance Minister Yoram Aridor, who argued that economically the time is not right to decide upon such massive investment.

The cabinet directed Moda'i to set up a directorate for the project, to be coordinated with the Ministry of Science and Development. Energy Ministry sources said such coordination will only involve the scientific aspects of the project, which will be controlled by the Energy Ministry.

The project directorate will be responsible for building the reactors, maintaining commercial and technological contacts abroad, training the necessary manpower, recommending suppliers of equipment, and using local resources for the project as much as possible.

The directorate will also decide on the type(s) of reactor to be built, the location and the schedule of construction.

The cabinet did not set up a special budget for the project directorate. It is assumed that the initial funding will be drawn from the Atomic Energy Commission and the Electric Corporation.

Energy Ministry sources judge that there is practically no chance that Israel will receive a nuclear reactor from abroad — as long as the country does not sign the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty. However, contacts are maintained with foreign manufacturers of nuclear reactors, many of whom are eager to sell, despite their own governments' opposition.

The Energy Ministry would prefer to buy a nuclear reactor abroad, since local production involves a tremendous investment. Moda'i, however, feels that preparations should still be made for local production, to meet the country's projected energy needs by the end of the century.

## Dead Sea Works clinches \$50m. deal

BEERSHEBA. — Arye Shahar, general manager of the Dead Sea Works, has announced that his company has just signed a long-term contract with the Mississippi Chemicals Company.

Under the terms of the contract the Dead Sea Works will sell the

American company from 100,000 to 500,000 tons of potassium yearly, starting this July.

The potassium deal is expected to double the Dead Sea Works' profits this fiscal year (from \$50 million to \$100m.). The contract is scheduled to be renewed automatically over the next 25 years.

## Vision diagnosis device

HAIFA. — Technion scientists have developed a visual stimulator for the diagnosis of vision-system disturbances which is small enough to be brought to the patient's bedside, the Technion has announced. The instrument, which its developers claim is far easier to use than the models currently in use, enables physicians to detect vision problems at an early stage. It can also provide early warning of the onset of multiple sclerosis.

## \$1 million body scanner

A new computerized whole body scanner costing \$1 million, donated by Versa and Albert List of the U.S., was recently delivered to the Department of Radiology of the Hadassah-Hebrew University Medical Centre in Ein Karem. A product of the "Elsint" Company, the scanner is the most sophisticated model yet produced — it enables radiologists to determine exactly what is happening in every part of a patient's body.



President Yitzhak Navon (right) receives an explanation from Telrad engineer Yitzhak Bagani on the workings of the Key BX system, which was awarded a Rothschild Prize last week. In the background, looking left, is Jacob Rothschild, representing the family. (Haran)

## Israel firms lead the world with two new devices

By JUDY SIEGEL  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Two high-technology devices developed by Israeli companies and not yet produced by any firm in the West last week received the prestigious Rothschild Prize for innovation in industrial development.

Telrad was chosen for its development of the Key BX telephone exchange, which is suitable for small and medium-sized offices. The exchange can handle 68 internal and 28 external phone lines. It also has a digital display that informs the operator which internal phone has called, and a computer printout that logs all calls made to the outside, as well as the cost of the calls.

The device allows "conference calls" and serves as a public address system that can announce emergency messages and act as a beeper system to locate specific employees. The computerized system is unavailable from any other firm, including the giants of technology — from the U.S. to Japan.

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## READERS' LETTERS

### THE PLO'S PUBLIC RELATIONS PLOY

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post  
Sir, — I read with interest your recent article on how John Le Carré, erstwhile "friend" of Israel, became indoctrinated by the PLO. The morale of the story is borne out by my own personal experience and should serve as a dire warning to Israel's public relations at a time when she needs all the friends she can get.

I founded the SDP Friends of Israel, North-West Region, after the defection of Neville Sandelson, M.P., former Director of SDP Friends of Israel, to the Palestinian cause last August. At that time, during the height of reactions to the war in Lebanon, support for Israeli policy in Britain was minimal, even amongst Jews. Nevertheless, I worked tirelessly to present a more balanced image of Israel's position within the SDP and the Jewish community, with some notable success. All this was achieved despite my other overwhelming domestic, educational and literary commitments. (I am also the wife of an Orthodox rabbi, mother of four children, a teacher of Jewish studies, a novelist and a free-lance journalist.)

As I was planning a holiday in

### GERMAN JEWS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post  
Sir, — President Navon was quoted as saying at a reception honouring olim from Germany that the only weakness in the yekke aliyah was that they were "too few" and that the large majority of German Jews, feeling at home in their native country, were wiped out in the Holocaust.

This is not accurate. Of about 500,000 Jews living in Germany in 1933, 285,000 had left that country by September 1939, the start of World War II. Most of that frightened and over-aged remnant of a once proud community did not remain because of a dreamy illusion; that illusion had been thoroughly destroyed by the Nuremberg laws in 1935 and the Kristallnacht in 1938.

The British White Paper, restricting immigration to Palestine, the strict enforcement of the U.S. quota system, the bribes demanded by Smith American officials, the closed borders of the Soviet Union, the hostility of much of the world, trapped our people in Central Europe, not an illusory feeling.

Never again.  
MARTIN MAINZER  
Winnetka, Illinois

### INDIFFERENCE OVER DOCTORS' STRIKE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post  
Sir, — What kind of people are we? The starving in Cambodia, the homeless in Vietnam and the innocent victims in Lebanon aroused our sense of justice and something was done.

However, when thousands of our own, here in Israel, are subjected to unnecessary suffering and are being crippled because they are being deprived of their basic human right to obtain medical care, our great silent majority remains mysteriously dormant.

Surely, were the electrical or water work employees to go on strike for one day, a solution would be found. In order for the powers that be to find a solution to the doctors' strike, do we have to invite Moses to bring a plague on all of us?  
JEROME BERGER  
Kiryat Gat.

Sir, — The real tragedy of the doctors' strike is that members of a profession so honoured in every

other civilized country should be obliged here to strike for a decent wage.

Where I come from, the proudest boast of a Jewish mother is "my son the doctor." Even primitive tribes accord to the witch doctor a special place of respect in their societies, not here, hon'ble Mr. Ardor presumes to place the doctors in the same category with the clerks and workers with whom the 22 per cent wage rise was agreed.

In Israel, a young physician who has studied and trained for eight or more years, and in whose hands we place our very lives, earns less than the plumber whom I call to clean out the drain of my kitchen sink!

Let us hope that we Israelis learn to give our doctors a decent wage and working conditions before the best of them leave us and emigrate to countries where they are appreciated.  
ESTELLE LEWIS  
Netanya.

### WEST BANK ARAB 'MODERATE' CHARGES HARASSMENT

of the Hebron Village League.  
From the beginning, Shlomo Ilyia did not like the fact that I was active in developing a political dialogue with Israeli public and political figures from the whole political spectrum and explaining the origin and aims of our movement. Here are some examples of his arbitrary interference:

1. He forbade an initiative to call a fully legal round of negotiations and peace between the Palestinians and Israel two days before the PLO was to meet in Algiers, and he pressured me, as chairman, and other activists in the movement to postpone the rally.

2. He entered me to cancel an invitation to the Mayor of Kiryat Gat, David Magen M.K., to visit our Village League in Hebron. Indignantly I rejected this unreasonable order, and eventually Ilyia himself came to the meeting.

3. Two days before the officers of the Civil Administration closed the offices of the Hebron Village League and arrested me for several

hours, he upbraided me for having met some leading personalities from the Hizbullah labour federation.  
4. It is indeed fortunate that he did not know about my meeting with Professor Yosef Rom M.K., for he might have considered it an additional crime.

From February 23, Ilyia escalated his activities against me by a series of illegal measures. He sent officers to close the offices of our Village League. He threatened me not to appeal to the High Court of Justice or else, I was told, "you will suffer."

On that same day (March 2), he prevented me from meeting my lawyer by arresting me, and I was released only after my lawyer called the Ministry of Defence.

Apparently in an attempt to explain this unreasonable behaviour, the Civil Administration started a campaign in the media against me, which was inevitably full of contradictions. At first, they claimed that I was dismissed for "financial irregularities." Then they said that I was not dismissed at all, but that the

Civil Administration was withholding its support to our League. In fact, I was forcefully removed from my office. As for the allegations of "financial irregularities," it is strange that they were raised after Ilyia himself had praised the manner in which I managed the activities of our association on more than one occasion, both privately and publicly. More importantly, there was no audit pointing to any irregularities, nor was I ever called to answer to such charges, as is required by law.

Subsequently, there was another "leak" to smear my name, to the effect that I had killed a man in the village of Beit Kufel. This refers to an event which took place some eight months ago and is libellous for the police investigation proved conclusively that not only had I not killed that man, but I had not been in that place at the time.

One can only wonder what is behind these arbitrary actions on the part of the Civil Administration. However, there seem to be some

## Dry Bones



### SABBATH 'VIGILANTES' CONDEMNED

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post  
Sir, — As only "he who has no sin" can cast the first stone, do we have to assume that there are such self-appointed persons who would yet throw a stone, with the knowledge that it may harm or kill? To stockpile such missiles for instant use, is just premeditated, indiscriminate, culpable homicide, if not plain murder.

Such persons as the self-appointed Sabbath "vigilantes" and other minority stone-throwing mobs are nothing but despicable, cowardly thugs, prepared to kill and maim. They are apparently supported by their "responsible" leaders, who often condone their own children's actions after inciting them by example to stone and spill blood on their behalf.

These criminal groups are a disgrace to their communities and an insult to the teachings of their respective religions. The communities who harbour them can only make good their shame, if they themselves expose and deliver the

hooligans in order that justice be done.  
GORDON WIDE  
Tel Aviv.

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post  
Sir, — A man was seriously wounded this month when ultra-Orthodox zealots stoned his car... in Jerusalem's Geula quarter (The Jerusalem Post, April 3). A few days before, in the same quarter, zealots demolished the home of two brothers, whose secular lifestyle they did not like. One of the ultra-Orthodox zealots was detained by the police.

Your paper never mentioned whether Geula quarter was blocked off as collective punishment by a curfew of at least a week, or whether the houses of the suspected stone-throwers and harassers of secular Jews were destroyed and their families made homeless. These are the usual measures taken by the authorities against stone-throwers and rioters when they happen to be Palestinian Arabs.  
Tel Aviv. HANS LEBRECHT

reasons for the behaviour of Mr. Shlomo Ilyia:

1. His inability to deal with independent persons who will not bow to him.  
2. His personal weakness of any political action on our part, even when it is lawful and aims to gain support for recognition of Israel, negotiations and rejection of terrorism and peace.

3. His apparent rush to get me out to create a fait accompli before the new minister had a chance to study the subject of the West Bank in general and my case in particular.

Under these circumstances, I am compelled to appeal to the High Court of Justice and to the Minister of Defence because, as I have repeatedly said, we are an independent democratic movement and not a division of the Civil Administration. I also consider it my duty to present these facts to the public because it is not a personal matter, but one concerning the very essence of the relations between Jews and Arabs.

MUHAMMAD NASER  
Hebron.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT

THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1983

### Kreisky's demise

MOST ISRAELIS are probably not displeased by the decision of Dr. Bruno Kreisky to step down as Austria's Chancellor, following the failure of his socialist party to win an absolute majority in the national elections. The result of this decision, which also passes on the reins of power to the socialist education minister, Dr. Fred Sinowatz, could only be to improve relations between Israel and Austria, a former Israeli ambassador to Vienna has observed.

Dr. Kreisky did not lose the election. His party won a larger slice of the vote than did the socialists of Portugal, whose leader Mario Soares is nevertheless about to form a new government in Lisbon. It was rather that Dr. Kreisky, unlike Mr. Soares, would not deign to head a coalition cabinet.

This is all the same to Israelis. They are also not much interested, it may be assumed, in the precise reasons for Dr. Kreisky's setback. All that matters is that Dr. Kreisky will no longer be Austria's Chancellor.

For Israelis, the fact of his Jewishness, which he made no effort to conceal but in which he took no pride, only compounded the offence he caused by serving as the PLO's chief sponsor and champion among governmental leaders in the Free World.

But what should not be forgotten, he also rendered this country, time and again, signal services, for which he deserves unstinting gratitude. It was Dr. Kreisky who made Vienna into a transit point for Russian Jews on their way to freedom, and most recently it was through him that negotiations have been conducted with the PLO for the release of Israeli soldiers taken prisoner in the Lebanese war.

It may have been these services, not all of which have so far been revealed, that induced Premier Helmut Schmidt, then Kreisky the invective he poured on Helmut Schmidt, then Germany's socialist Chancellor, for sentiments far less outrageous than the Austrian head of government was wont to express.

Typical of Dr. Kreisky's manner was his reaction to the Arab terrorist attack on a synagogue in Vienna in late August 1981, which resulted in the death of two Jews and the wounding of twenty. The Chancellor condemned the attack, it is true, although implying it to the dissident Abu Nidal group, but took the occasion also to reaffirm his support for the PLO and to suggest that what provoked such acts of terrorism was the "intransigent policy of the Israeli government towards the Palestinians."

Even Israelis who profoundly disagreed with their government's policy could not stomach such pronouncements. His resignation does not mean that Dr. Kreisky's voice will be stifled, whether in the Socialist International or elsewhere. But at least he will no longer be speaking with the authority of Austria's Chancellor.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1983

### Not the real thing

THE COUNTRY'S undermanned police are facing a serious problem maintaining law and order. Crimes against property are on the rise, people tend increasingly to resort to weapons to settle personal scores, and political violence has been spilling into the streets.

One way to help the police has now been proposed by a committee of experts appointed by Interior Minister Yosef Burg. This is that the voluntary Civil Guard, whose present mandate is to assist in the fight against terrorism by patrolling neighbourhoods and looking for suspicious objects and people, be given added police duties. One proviso, however, is that the very young among the civil guardsmen must not come into contact with known criminals.

On Monday, the committee's proposal was given the seal of approval by Dr. Burg.

There is something to be said for the idea. The Civil Guard was set up in the wake of an attack on Tel Aviv's Savoy Hotel nine years ago. But there is no reason why, with the winning of the terrorist threat to Israel's cities, it should not allot some of its time to helping out the police, at least performing some of its more routine duties.

Yet the limitations of the Civil Guard should be kept firmly in mind. In the past, the police have often discovered that the earnest, and willing volunteers were apt to cause more harm to one another, accidentally, than to any possible terrorist. Granting the civil guardsmen new police functions may bolster their morale, and self-esteem. But it will not begin to solve the real problems of the police.

In the final analysis there is no substitute for a well-trained, professional — and decently paid — regular police force.

## Dry Bones



THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1983

### No blessings at Bracha

SHOULD the government have converted the Bracha military outpost, directly overlooking the Arab city of Nablus, into a Jewish civilian settlement named Upper Shechem? Was it right of the government to make the formal establishment of Upper Shechem, which was certain to generate public division, a central feature — however shabby it in fact turned out to be — of the Independence Day celebrations, traditionally an occasion for the display of national unity?

Last, but not least did not the government play a dirty trick on the Knesset by originally denying any intention to set up the settlement, and thus preventing a debate on it before the event took place?

These issues were raised at a special session of the Knesset called by the Alignment yesterday. The answers, on the opposition as well as on the government side, could readily be anticipated. For example, it could be expected that the act of setting up a civilian settlement which was plainly meant, by its very location on a mountaintop, to ride over the Arab population below, would be presented by the government spokesman as a happy symbol of Jewish-Arab coexistence.

The real issue, however, was clearly not Upper Shechem itself but the overall settlement policy in the territories that are still, under law, treated as occupied, but from which the government carves up, for settlement purposes, "state lands" that are viewed as already Israel's own. A full-dress debate on settlement in the Knesset plenum has been long overdue, and the one practical result of yesterday's special session was an agreement to hold such a debate at a later date.

When it is held the debate will not, of course, cause any change in government policy. Buoyed by the seeming demise of the Reagan plan, the government is merrily going on plastering Judea, Samaria and Gaza with new settlements on the evident assumption that it will not now face any pressure from its American friends to cease and desist. All that may be needed, from the government's viewpoint, is that a fine moderate face be put on an activity whose patent purpose is to close all political options save the extension of the State of Israel over the entire expanse of Eretz Yisrael.

Alignment leader Shimon Peres was only slightly exaggerating when he suggested that the policy indicated in the setting up of Upper Shechem was leading the country down a one-way street that has one of two possible outlets: the conversion of Israel either into a racist state like South Africa, or into a state of minorities like Lebanon. Mr. Peres might have added a third possibility, which is reported to be much dreaded by King Hussein: an Israel that has avoided the first two alternatives only by pushing the Arabs subject to its rule across the Jordan, to the east.

APRIL 28, 1983

### Apology due

THERE WAS no mass poisoning of Arab schoolgirls in Judea and Samaria last month. The epidemic that did take place was induced by anxiety, although this may have been triggered by one instance of gas leaking from a faulty outdoor latrine. The anxiety itself was real and not fabricated.

These are the findings of a two-doctor team from the U.S. Department of Health Centre for Disease Control in Atlanta, Georgia, made public on Monday. These authoritative findings, the product of an extended investigation, should put to rest the conflicting "explanations" of the phenomenon issued at the time.

The civilian administration in Judea and Samaria should now take back its claim that the whole hysterical affair was by and large a hoax perpetrated for political reasons by PLO agents. Plainly, while there may have been such an attempt, it was not at the root of the epidemic.

But the main conclusion of the Atlanta team is that the Arab charge of mass poisoning by the Israeli authorities, or by Israeli settlers, designed to cause intertribal among the schoolgirls was, in effect, a malicious fraud. Those Arab, locally and abroad, who made this charge without the slightest supporting evidence, and even sought to make the UN Security Council rally at, owe Israel an apology.

APRIL 26, 1983

### Book Fair

WE ARE proud to note that Israelis have not cooled off in their long-standing love affair with books.

One result of this is that the biennial Jerusalem Book Fair is very different from any other book fair in the world. There are larger fairs abroad, but the aim of these is only to bring publishers, agents and booksellers together, with a view to their showing their wares and doing business. The Jerusalem Fair has the same primary objective, but it also has a secondary purpose — to put publishers and booksellers in direct contact with the Israeli public. Seventy thousand avid readers look on the Book Fair as a chance to see the latest works coming from the publishers, and they see bargains — at a discount — with the eagerness of shoppers in the food market.

We wish the visiting publishers, booksellers and agents, and the local lovers of book, good hunting and good business.